INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

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VOL. XVII NO. 112--- BOMBAY SATURDAY MAY 11 1929 ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Mill Owners and Zamindar in Police Custody!

Give Up Cow Sacrifice

FOLLOW MUSLIM KING'S EXAMPLE

Hasan Nizami's Appeal to Muslims

—:o:—

BAKRI-ID PRECAUTIONS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 10.

Arrangements for the forthcoming Bakr-id which falls on May 20th of this year are already well in hand. A meeting of the executive officers called by the District Magistrate and another meeting of police officers convened by the Deputy Superintendent of Police were held recently when the programme of official arrangements was discussed and settled.

SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS.

It is understood that as in the previous years, special police officers will be enrolled from among the influential people of the city and turbulent characters would be bound over to keep the peace for two months. It is also expected that some extra police will be requisitioned from the neighbouring districts and police pickets will be posted at important places in the town a week before the Id. Mounted police sowars are already patrolling the main streets of Delhi. On the three days of Id a detachment of Indian cavalry will be stationed behind the Town Hall in Chandni Chawk and patrol the city in batches. So will the six armoured cars which form part of the permanent establishment of Delhi Independent Brigade patrol the city. A detachment of British infantry will be posted at the entrance to Pehari Dheraj a predominantly Hindu locality, through which half a dozen sacrificial cows are annually led to the slaughter house and which was the scene of riot in 1924. In addition to this two more Hindu localities through which sacrificial cows are usually led namely Masjid Tahewar Khan and Mahar Nasaadat Khan will also be guarded. House tops on either side of these three localities will be guaded by armed policemen while cows are led through them. The main object of this precautionary measure is to prevent people gathering on house tops and throwing stones on passers-by in the streets below.

AEROPLANES SUGGESTED.

A suggestion is being made in certain quarters to utilise aeroplanes for the purpose. It is contended that by this means a breach of the public peace can be averted.

PROCLAMATIONS.

In addition to these precautionary measures it is understood that the District Magistrate will prromulgate two proclamations, one prescribing the limits within which sacrificial cows can be kept and led to the slaughter house, and the second prohibiting people from collecting stones and brickbats in their houses or carry lathis, dangs and firearms in Delhi streets. There is no doubt these precautionary measures have been responsible for creating confidence in the public mind but communal feelings in the city have also taken a turn for the better.

COW-SACRIFICE NOT ESSENTIAL

Khwaja Hussain Nizami, a well-known Moslem Pir has issued lengthy appeals and is freely distributing pamphlet of 100 pages urging upon Mussalmans to give up cow sacrifice during Id. By copiously quoting from the Koran and Hadis from Fatwas of Mullahs and firmans of Moslem Kings, the Khwaja has attempted to show that cow sacrifice is not an essential part of Islam. On the other hand the tenets of Islam have enjoined upon the followers of the faith to be perfectly tolerant to others and acting on this principle, Moslem Kings had forbidden cow sacrifice in order to respect the susceptibilities of their Hindu subjects. The Khwaja appeals to his co-religionists to abandon cow sacrifice in the interests of communal relations and confine their sacrifices to sheep ad goat.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

—:o:—

Ban on Processions and Weapons

SPECIAL POLICE FOR ID

DELHI, May 10.

As a precautionary measure to prevent any breach of the public peace during the forthcoming Bakr-Id, the District Magistrate has promulgated this morning an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., regulating the arrangements for the sale and sacrifice of horned cattle other than sheep or goats.

BAN ON PROCESSIONS.

The order lays down that the slaughter of horned cattle at any place other than the slaughter-house is strictly prohibited as also the public exposure or parading for sale or otherwise of horned cattle. It also prohibits the sale of horned cattle except under the conditions laid down in the order. No animal or batch of animals being taken out to a slaughter-house or otherwise can be accompanied by more than seven persons. It is also penal for a person to do anything calculated to hurt the feelings of others such as exhibiting the flesh or making improper gestures.

BOUNDARIES DEFINED.

The order defines the boundaries within which cattle could be kept or taken out to the slaughter-house by the most direct route. All other areas in the city not so defined are prohibited areas and people are warned to remove before the Bakr-Id any sacrificial cattle from areas which are out of bounds. Persons defying the order will be dealt with under Section 188, I. P. C., and will be liable to six months' imprisonment or Rs. 1,000 fine or both.

BAN ON WEAPONS.

The second order, under Section 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting persons from carrying any firearm, dang, lathi or other weapon in any street or public place within the limits of Delhi or collecting or keeping any such weapons or any heap of stone, bricks or any other missiles in or on any building shall come into effect from the 15th for a period of two months.

SPECIAL POLICE.

Special police officers will be enrolled to-morrow morning from among influential people in the city, and order will be promulgated by the Senior Superintendent of Police giving the powers of police officers to persons so enrolled.—A. P.

FIRST INDIAN AIR PILOT

Mr. P. M. Kabali, the first Indian Air Pilot, according reports, has left England for India in his own aeroplane.

(Mr. P. M. Kabali left India in the month of April 1928. He first joined the world famous factory of Messrs. Junkers Flugxeugwerke A.G., Dossau, in Germany for taking practical training in the technicality of manufacturing Aeroplanes. Afterwards in October he went to London and studied Meteorology and Navigation in which he passed. He has also become the fellow of Meteorology and Navigation Societies. Then he joined Messrs. The Imperial Airways Ltd., as an apprentice for taking practical training in all its branches for taking the knowledge of organisation of the Civil Aviation Concern and in the month of April, side by side with his above duties, he joined the Aviation School of Col. Henderson and passed all tests including Cross-Country, Height and Night Flying for 'A' and 'B' Licen se officially observed at the first attempt without damage. He also passed all his technical examinations along with it. He further intends to qualify himself in Air-Survey and Air-Photography. He is the son of late Sheth Meghji Vallabhdas of Ghatkoper and belongs to Cutchi Lohana community).

BOMBS UNEARTHED IN MEERUT

Two Persons Under Arrest

—:o:—

POLICE ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR SOME DAYS PAST

MEERUT, May 10.

The Meerut Police have been for some days past, watching all new arrivals here, under the guidance of Mr. A. W. Robertson, Superintendent of Police. To-day, while carrying out this work, they recovered two bombs from a Dharamsala. They were verifying the arrivals when they came across a locked room in the Dharamsala which aroused their suspicions.

BOMBS IN DHARAMSALA.

Breaking open the door, they recovered two bombs from the room. The bombs which are of the size of an ordinary tin of cigarettes, are believed to be of Indian manufacture, but also to be sufficiently dangerous. Two suspected persons have been detained by the police.

It is understood that the police have information that these bombs were intended to be used for the destruction of life. Mr. Robertson is personally conducting the investigation.

STRONG MILITARY GUARD.

Since this morning, all Government buildings and bungalows of Government officials are strongly guarded by the military, to-day being the anniversary of the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857.—A. P.

LANDED MAGNATE AND MILL-OWNER UNDER ARREST

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 10.

While the police were searching the dharamshala, the following four persons namely Ramgopal, landed magnate of Krital, Meerut District, Jaidevsingh, mill-owner, Meerut, Uttamchand, perfumerly merchant, Delhi, and Motiram, mill-ower, Meerut, arrived at the Dharamshala. They were detained on suspicion. Later Mr. Horton and Mr. Tussadaq Hussain Special Police Officer, "Meerut Conspiracy Case", arrived on the scene and questioned all the four persons.

At about 3 p.m. Ramgopal and Jaidevsingh were placed under arrest.

The other two persons are detained in the city Kotwali.—A. P.

MEERUT-UNDER TRIAL PRISONERS

—:o:—

DEFENCE COMMITTEE TO ISSUE AUTHENTIC REPORTS

NEW DELHI, May 10.

The Secretary, Central Defence Committee has issued following statement to press:—

Misleading reports regarding Meerut under-trials which appeared in the press are unauthentic. Henceforth defence committee has decided to issue authentic and regular accounts of proceedings of trials for information of the public.—A. P.

TRIAL OF MEERUT ACCUSED

—:o:—

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 9.

In the House of Commons replying to a question, Earl Winterton said that the Government of India had reported that it hoped to be able to start the case of the Meerut 'conspirators' at the beginning of June. A thorough preliminary investigation was necessary and the material discovered in the searches at the time of arrests was so voluminous that the examination would be lengthy but every effort was being made to try the accused as soon as possible.

DELHI BOMB OUTRAGE CASE

—:o:—

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS AS DEFENCE WITNESSES

NEW DELHI, May 10.

In the case against Bhagat Singh and Dutt who have been committed to Sessions under Section 307 I.P.C., and 3 of the Explosives Act Mr. Asaf Ali, Defence Counsel filed a list of four defence witnesses to-day. The witnesses are Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Monnje, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (Members of the Legislative Assembly), and Mr. Q. A. Mansurai, head of the Science Department of the Muslim University, Aligarh.—A. P.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Defence Counsel, brought to the notice of the Court an article written by Mr. K. M. Munshi and published in the issue of the "Tribune" of the 9th instant, in which, it was alleged, a definite opinion on the case had been expressed. Counsel submitted that such an expression of opinion should be prohibited as the case was still 'sub-judice" and that a rule should be issued against the alleged offending persons on the charge of contempt of court.

The Court ordered a regular application to be put in to-morrow, when the case would be considered.

Sir George Schuster will be one of defence witnesses in the case.

DIET OF UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

It is understood that the Inspector-General of Prisons, United Provinces has passed orders on the application of twenty-eight under-trials in the alleged Communist conspiracy case requesting to be supplied with European diet, to the effect that none except Bradley and Spratt will be given European diet. The orders have been communicated to the Superintendent of Jail, Debra Dun.

There have been no more cases of cholera in Meerut jail. It is free from infection now.--A. P.

PEACE AND GOODWILL ON EARTH

King's Speech on Occasion of Dissolving Parliament

PRAYS SIMON'S EFFORTS MIGHT BE CROWNED WITH SUCCESS

LONDON, May 10.

The speech from the Throne on the occasion of the dissolution of Parliament refers to the ratification of the Kellogg Pact and the Duke of Gloucester's mission to Japan "as a pledge of friendship uniting two countries in determination to co-operate in peaceful settlement of international questions both in the Far East and throughout the world."

The speech alludes to the recognition of the Chinese Government, expresses a hope that the internal peace would soon be restored in Afghanistan to permit of the resumption of normal friendly Anglo-Afghan intercourse and a new hope of an early achievement of further naval disarmament held out by Mr. Gibson's speech at Geneva "of which my Government have not been slow to express appreciation."

BLESSINGS TO SIMON.

It prays that success may crown the labours of the Simon Commission and announces that in pursuance of the Imperial Conference's recommendations in 1926 arrangements have been made for meeting in London in October of the Expert Committee on the operation of Dominion legislation and also a sub-conference on Merchant Shipping legislation.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

The speech says that unemployment continues to cause anxiety, but substantial improvement has occurred and now there are good grounds for belief that we are moving towards higher level of employment throughout the country. The Derating Scheme and reorganisation of the local Government promise widespread benefits, particularly to the basic trades.

Regarding Afghanistan the King said: "It is my earnest hope that internal peace may soon be restored and Government established acceptable to people generally with which my Government may be able to resume friendly intercourse of past."

SIMON ENJOYS INDIAN CO-OPERATION!

Relating to the Simon Commission, the King stated: "Seven members of the Houses whom I commissioned to enquire into existing system of the Government of India have completed the first part of their task. They have visited India twice and have enjoyed co-operation of Committees of Provincial Legislatures as well as Committee of members of Central Legislature, who at the invitation of my Government will be associated with them also in the final stages of enquiry. There lies before them to complete, arduous task, the duty of framing a report which, when drawn up, will be presented to Parliament then assembled. I pray that success may crown their labour."—Reuter.

INDO-BRITISH SOCIAL WELFARE LEAGUE

—:o:—

INAUGURATION IN LONDON

LONDON, May 9.

The Indo-British Social Welfare League was inaugurated to-day at the Lyceum Club with Lady Emily Lutyens as President. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lord Sinha, the Imam of Putney Mosque, Miss Tarabai, Professor Karve of the Indian Women's University, Poona, and Lady Tata spoke in support of the movement and emphasised the need for practical work. The League is non-political. It is devoted entirely to social welfare.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN CANTON

—:o:—

Navy Joins the Rebels

PEOPLE FLEE FOR SAFETY TO UNION JACK

LONDON, May 10.

Canton.—The Chinese Navy which has apparently sided with Kwangsi rebels, appeared in the vicinity of Macao forts.

It was subjected to severe bombardment by the aeroplanes and machine-guns from the shore. The fleet steamed up the river and surrendered.

Martial law is being strictly enforced in Canton. The streets are lined with soldiers and business has come to a standstill. Thousands of people fleeing from Hongkong have taken refuge under the Union Jack. —Reuter.

GENERAL RAIN IN ASSAM

—:o:—

POONA, May 10.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Bengal and Bihar, while a few falls have occurred in Burma. A few falls of rain are reported from the Punjab Hills.

The chief amounts of rainfall are.—Port Blair one inch; Diamond Island, Yamethin, Lashio and Bhamo a half; Dibrugarh two; Cherrapunji, Narayanganj and Berhampore one; Sibsagar, Tezpur, Gauhati, Chittagong, Burdwan, Purnea and Naya Dumka a half; Jessore, Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri a quarter and Simla a half.

Forecast.—Increase in Assam.—A. P.

REICHS BANK RETURNS

—:o:—

New Increase in Rate Invitable

LONDON, May 10.

Berlin.—The Reichsbank returns show that the covering in gold and foreign currencies for banknote circulation is only 41 per cent, thus approaching lowest statutory level. The recent increase in discount rate and restrictions on discounting bills have not resulted in the expected relief. New increase in bankrate is regarded as inevitable.—Reuter.

COASTAL SHIP SENSATION

Alleged Attempt to Outrage Woman's Modesty

—:o:—

"VITTA" AUTHORITIES' SURPRISING CONDUCT

(From a Correspondent.)

BHUJ, May 10.

A sensational incident on board the "Vita" in Cutch Mandvi Waters during the voyage from Bombay on the 6th instant has been reported. It is alleged that a Punjabi passenger, Ismail by name, attempted to outrage the modesty of a Visaoswal Bania lady, Ratanbai, of Khakhar Cutch. The lady shouted and struggled and on hearing which the passengers rushed to the rescue. The alleged culprit is reported to have concealed himself somewhere. Luckily Mr. Jadavji Budhbhati, State Mechanical Engineer, himself a Cutchi youth, was a co-passenger. He boldly helped to get the alleged culprit in possession. At Mandvi the ship authorities are reported to have persisted in not giving possession of him. The passengers in co-operation with Mr. Jadavji, refused disembarkation until Ismail landed under police guard.

Proceedings commenced on Ratanbai's complaint at Mandvi Court. Ismail is on bail. Gulabshanker Amritlal of Bhuj and Biharilal Anantani of Zanzibar visited Mandvi. They in company with Gokaldas Khimji of Mandvi who carried on investigations on the spot, express their intention to issue an independent statements shortly. Much admiration is felt for Mr. Jadavji's action.

"KIRTI" AND "HAMDARD-I-AFGHAN" COPIES FORFEITED

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 10.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces the forfeiture of all copies of the Gurmukhi issue of "Kirti" Monthly for May published from Amritsar, as it contains matter tending to promote hatred and disaffection towards the established Government.—Free Press.

HAMDARD-I-AFGHAN FOR FEITED

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, May 10.

The Frontier Government announces the fofeiture of all copies of "Hamdard-i-Afghan" of April 8 for containing, it is alleged, matter punishable under Section 124 A.I.P.C.—Free Press.

NEW YORK.

MARKET EASIER ABSENCE OF BUYING BENEFICIAL RAINS TEXAS FUTURES 7 TO 1 POINT LOWER.

New Youk, May 9.

The New York Cotton futures market opened steady and improved 6 points during the early part of the session. In the afternoon reports of benencial rains in Texas induce bear pressure and prices declined 21 points from the highest level. During the last hour prices rallied on covering and the market closed at a net decline of 7 to 1 point. Spot Cotton prices were unchanged at 19.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 6 points to 18.51c.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. in their report dated 10th inst. state that Garside says, the present outlook is for a World's carryover of only 42 to 43 lakhs against 51,21,000 bales last season, a five years' average of about 49 lakhs bales, and a ten years' average of 56 lakhs bales. The average carry-over for the last five years has been about 30 per cent. of a season's consumption and for ten years about 44 per cent. This season it is only about 27 per cent. Garside, therefore, concludes that with an average prices of 20 cents for Spot cotton in the South, the World will need quite 15,250,000 bales to 15,500,000 bales. If the crop is below this figure, it would appear that the average price for next season must be high enough to check consumption of the carry-over or next season will be still further below normal, assuming favourable general economic conditions in U. S. and abroad.

A Liverpool make the following remarks under their market report dated 13th April:—

"The working out of the old crop situation continues very bullish, but at present all attention is being paid to weather in the South Really bad crop news would probably mean a very smart advance. United States consumption this season is getting closer and closer to last season's. At the end of December, this season, it was 258,000 bales less than previous season, same time. Presuming Garside's estimate to be correct, it is now only 107,00z bales less than last season same date, and present indications point out that this will soon no more than wiped out, especially as the consumption steadily and quickly declined from March onward last season."

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

July Highest 18.67 (12.08 a.m.) lowest 18.46 (2-1 p.m.)

Bear pressure because market does not respond to bullish weather news.

From New York:—"Less activity but market has a better undertone. Beneficial rains have fallen in some sections of Texas, but drough unbroken in large section North-West part of Texas. Continued unsettled weather in other sections. Think that should the market show any strength speculators will cover their short contracts. Piecegoods and yarn markets quiet and a shade easier." Reuter:—

"Market is easier on absence of any important buying and also by Drought breaking in Texas and Western selling."

NEW YORK.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	19.31
July	18.57
October	18.61
New York 11.45 a.m.	
May	19.32
July	18.58
October	18.62

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, May 9.
May	19.34—.02
July	18.54—.07
October	18.68—.06
December	18.75—.02
January	18.80—.01
Middling Spot	19.60—

—NEW INDIA—

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LIVERPOOL.

QUIET BUT STEADY—NARROW TRADING—FUTURES 1 TO 2 POINTS DOWN—SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, May 9

The Liverpool cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady throughout the day with narrow trading. Prices opened unchanged and after fluctuating within 4 points closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 1 point to 10.16d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled steady and closed at 9.72 for July and October positions. Egyptian futures advanced 6 points and Sakellaridis Spot closed at 17.37.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weather cool, continued rains in the entire Belt.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 9th inst from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Conservatively bearish but do not anticipate very material change in immediate future."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 9th inst.:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.

"Market not affected much by more favourable conditions in Manchester less favourable weather reports but temperature rising, indications are for better weather reports."

Messrs. Melior and Fenton.

"Past week unfavourable most of Belt especially Central which continues to have too much rain and cool weather."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.

"Heavy rains have fallen in Texas, Eastern Belt and Oklahoma. Unfavourable rain East but favourable rain Texas."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cables from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Talk acreage Fifty Million and unsettled outside conditions discouraging bull speculation, but market acting steady."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 9. Opening	Closing.
May	9.90	9.91—.01
June		9.85—.01
July	9.88	9.89—.02
August		9.91—.91
September		9.90—.01
October	9.89	9.90—.01
November		9.89—.01
December		9.90—.01
January	9.89	9.90—.91
February		9.91—.91
March		9.94—.01
April		9.95—.01
May		9.97—.01
Middling Spot		10.16—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, May 9. Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	1,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 9.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.35
Scinde, Fine	6.60
Scinde, Superfine	6.85
Bengal, Good	6.10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.35
Bengal, Fine	6.60
Oomra, Good	6.90
Oomra, Fully Good	7.20
Oomra Fine	7.50
Broach, Fully Good	8.30
Broach, Fine	8.55
Broach, Superfine	8.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 9.
May	17.06+.10
July	17.11+.05
October	17.26+.06
November	17.26+.06
January	17.56+.06
March	17.62+.06

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 9.

"American disappointed on passage farm bill with deventure clause; doubt getting legislation this season; see no real lift market."

"U. S. Winter wheat yield 595 million bushels against last year 579 million bushels."

May close at s. 7/9 1/2d. up 1-7/8d.
July close at s. 8/0 1/2d. up 1.3/8d.
Oct. close at s. 8/4 1/2d. up 1d.

WHEAT CLOSINGS.

May per bushel dollar 1.03.5/8 3-1/8
July per bushel dollar 1.07. 7/8 v.3/8..
Sept. per bushel dollar 1.11-1/2 3.3/8.

BOMBAY

SCATTERED SELLING—OFFERINGS WELL ABSORBED—MARKET CLOSED EASY.

Bombay, May 10.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 336/ for Broach J.A. delivery and declined to Rs. 334/- on scattered selling by local operators. At the decline, the offerings were well absorbed and the market displayed a steady undertone. Prices improved to Rs. 335|12 but again declined towards the close on easy Liverpool advices showing a decline of 12 points. The closing quotations at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	320	8	0
Broach J.-A.	333	0	0
New Broach A.-M.	345	0	0
Oomra May	283	8	0
Oomra July	293	0	0
New Oomra D.-J. ..	310	8	0
Bengal May	231	0	0
Bengal July	239	8	0
New Bengal D.-J. ..	259	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 10.	
May	225.60	—0.40
Aug.	219.90 plus	0.40
Nov.	216.70	—0.20

COTTON TENDERS.

	Bombay, May 10. To-day.	Total.
F.G.M.G. Broach	300	26,200
F.G.M.G. Bengal	400	15,000
Fine M. G. Oomra ..	1,200	8,300

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 9-5-29, 1928-29 8975000, 1927-28 8009000.

Receipts Yesterday 9-5-29, 1928-29 5000, 1927-28 14000.

Exports to date 9-5-29, 1928-29 7352000, 1927-28 6621000.

Stock at Ports 3-5-29, 1928-29 1334000, 1927-28 1454000.

Stock Interior Towns 3-5-29, 1928-29 565000, 1927-28 691000.

Stock Liverpool 3-5-29, 1928-29, 1076000, 1927-28 802000.

Visible Supply 3-5-29, 1928-29, 3684000, 1927-28 4033000.

Quantity in Sight 3-5-29, 1928-29 14814000, 1927-28 13289000.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, May 10. Bales.
Cotton	6,709
	Cwts.
Wheat	39,913
Linseed	8,355
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	111
Gingellyseeds	240
Poppyseeds	80
Groundnuts	4,541
Castorseeds	8,415
Rice	1,065
Myrabollams	3,139
Cottonseeds	6,444
Gram	2,471
Joowar	1,330
Barley	31
Bajree	289
	Tons.
Coal	1,492

LINSEED & WHEAT.

	Bombay, May 10.
Linseed May	10 13 3
Linseed Sept.	11 1 9
Wheat May	7 4 9
Wheat Sept.	7 6 9

LINSEED.

London, May 9.

Lindseed, Calcutta ton £17:10:0 May/June S'ment Buyers.

Lindseed, Calcutta ton £17:10:0 June/July S'ment Buyers.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, £15:15:0 May/June S'ment Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton, £18:13:9 May/June S'ment Sellers.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, May 9.
July	18.51—.06
October	18.50—.06
Middling Spot	18.51—.06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, May 9. Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LATEST COTTON NEWS

—:o:—

Weather Over Belt

Liverpool, May 10

Light to moderate rains in Arkansas Luisiana and East Texas.

TEXTILE FIGURES.

According to a cable received from New York, the April figures issued by the Textile Institute of New York are bearish.

FERTILIZERS SALES.

The total sales of fertilizers from December to April are 4,752,000 tons against 4,928,000 tons last year.

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

Bull Support And Short Covering in Mill Shares

Bombay, May 10.

There was a better feeling in the share market on improved outlook of the strike and resumption of work in several mills. The further improvement was influenced by reduction in the Bank Rate to 6 per cent. Mill shares opened at a rise of about Rs. 10 and ruled steady throughout the session and closed at about the highest level. There was some profittaking which was readily absorbed by bull support and short covering. The chief demand was centered in Bombay Dyeing and Fazal Mill shares, the first being working at full speed and the later owing to low level of the ruling quotations. Several bull operators were reported buying and it appears that any important decline is unlikely. At the same time we are now nearing the seasonal period of bull activity and the technical situation of the market is fairly sound as there exists little long interest. The production report of the Tata Iron Works was considered favourable and prices of both Defd. and Ordinary shares assumed a hardening tendency. There was good demand for Cement shares in prospects of satisfactory dividends. Bombay Burmah shares ruled firm on improved buying. In the absence of selling Imperial Bank shares advanced to Rs. 1,425 while new issues were hardened to Rs. 353/12. India Bank shares were dealt in at Rs. 101/8. Barodas were steady at Rs. 78 and Centrals fluctuated at about Rs. 21.

Business in cash was also rather broad and investors were picking up good shares like Trams Kastoorchand Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 10. Laxmi Cotton were done at Rs. 1487/8. Indian Cotton Press shares opened at Rs 208/12 and hardened to Rs. 210 Manmad Press opened at Rs. 268/12 and improved to Rs. 270. Ahmedabad Prantij Rails were done at Rs 762/8, Tapti opened at Rs. 640 and improved to Rs. 642/8. Central Provinces Rails were sold at Rs. 96. Tata Power Pref opened at Rs. 971/4 and improved to Rs. 973/12. Tram Pref. were bought at Rs. 65/4; Tata Hydro Defds were steady at Rs. 110/2. Katni Defds opened at Rs. 800 and gained Rs. 5; Punjab Cement opened at Rs. 11/8 and closed steady at Rs. 12; New India Ince. opened at Rs. 20/4 and improved to Rs. 20/6. Jupitar shares advanced to Rs. 10/2 after opening at Rs 9/14. Bombay Steam Pref. changed hands at Rs 215, Scindia advanced one anna after opening at Rs. 10/5. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs 76 and advanced to Rs. 76/12. British Burmah Petrol shares opened at Rs. 4/15 and improved to Rs. 5/1; Ahmedabad Advance opened at Rs. 430; and improved Rs. 1/4 Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 797/8 and advanced Rs. 8/12; Century advanced Rs. 5 after opening at Rs 355, New Great opened at Rs. 213/12 and closed at Rs. 215. Pabani opened at Rs. 171/4 and closed at Rs. 178/2, Madhavji shares were steady at Rs. 37/8; Indian Bleachings were steady at Rs. 223/12 Bombay Burmah shares opened at Rs. 798/8 and closed at Rs. 805, Tata Hydro shares opened at Rs. 1132/8 and improved to Rs. 1137/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 10.

Bombay Dyeing 797, 99, 800, 3, 4, 6.
Century 356, 57, 60, 57, 60.
Colaba 122, 23,,
Crescent 120, 23.
Fazul 696, 700, 1, 2, 3.
Indore 385.
Madhowji 37,
Nagpur 472, 75, 76.
New Great 212, 15,
Pearl 428, 30, 31, 35, 33.
Simplex 56, 57,
Swadeshi 421, 22, 23, 26.
Burma 798, 801, 2, 5,
Hydro 1133, ,35, 32, 35, 33.
Tram. 138, 2, 40,, ,
Deff. 215, 16, 17, 16-14, 18, 17.
Ord 60-6, 8, 12, 61-24.
Bundi xd. 19, 19-4.
Indian 310, 11, 13, 15,,
Katni Ord. 230, 27, 28, 27.
Alcock 297, 96, 99. 7

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

Bombay, May 10.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 331-4.
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170.
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 806-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 4.
Bradbury (250) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y xd 360.
Central India 100f xd 476-4.
Ceylon 100 nil 22/8
Colaba Land Mill 123-12.
Crescent 100 123-12.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 128-12
David 250 nil 224/8
Dawn 250 10y 495
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-9-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7|8 178-2.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 4-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 703-12.
Finlay 100 10y 90.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 208 125.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1,600.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 223-12.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13|21 385.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 10.
Khandesh 1.000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 69
Kohinoor 10|3|100 192-8.
Laxmi Cotton 250 15 xd. 1475
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 36/4
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1080.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86/4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 75.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 215.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 50
Pearl 210 433-12.
Phoenix 100 30y xd 345.
Premier 10 nil 5/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 8/9 63/12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5350
Simplex 250 nil 57-8.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f 426-4.
Swan Mills 25 nil 90
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2180
Western India Spinning 1,000 6y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50|2 8f 191-8.
Baroda 5500 0|8 78.
Central 250 21.
Eastern £5 xd 92.
Imperial 500 40f xd 1,425.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 353-12.
Union 5|11 3-10-6.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10|0|0 54f xd 19-4.
Central India Mining 7/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 97
Indian Cement 2|10 nil 315.
New Indian Assurance 51y 23-4.
Katni Cement 100 nil 227-8.
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12.
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 147/8
Shivrajpur 20 2|11 xd 19-4.
United Cement 100 6y 80

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31|11|6f 762-8.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10|0f 117
Central Provinces 96
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4|8f 80
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85/4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 95
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapty Valley xd. 632/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127/ xd.
Surat Electric O. 100 5/7y 130
Andhra Valley Ord. 10,002 580
Bombay Tramway Ord. xd 140.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd 1,137-8.
Tata Power 70,000 nil 436/4
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137/8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 212/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 797/8
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 50 0 30y 472/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1890
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11/4 9/15
New India Assurance 6y 21-4.
Oriental Government Security Life 100 100d xd 1,925.
Vulcan 10 0/8|0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5|0y

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Attock Oil 1 nil 30
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 212 216-4.
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24/4
Burma T Corporation 125 805.
Burma Corp. 10 As 6-1 11/12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13/8, 187
Kemp 200 15 197/8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 135
Scindia Steam 10-6.
Tata Construction 30 4y 50/8
Tata Iron Def. 217-8.
Tata Iron Ord 61-4.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 4/13

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BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Limited.)

SILVER.

	Bombay, May 10.
Silver Ready	57/12/0
Chaitra	t 57/14/0
Vaishakh	57/12/0
New York	55 cwts.
Shanghai London	2.5 13/16
Tone..—Steady.	

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21/6/0
1st Settlement	21/7/0
2nd Settlement	27/7/6
Sovereigns Ready	13/7/9
Sovereigns Forward	13/7/9
National Bank	21/11/0

LONDON METALS.

	London, May 9
Copper, Brazlers	£98
Yellow Metal	£76
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£201-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 9.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot 10d.-11/16 Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 9.

Linseed Oil, naked. London cwt. 28/6 May/Aug. Delivery, Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked. London cwt. 28/11-1/4 Sep./Dec. Delivery Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 9.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot 17-3/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 9.

Rozaria Santa Fe. per 63 1/2 lb., Cargoes, 39/9 May S'ment Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb., Cargoes, 39/3 May/June S'ment Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian Parcels, 42/3 May S'ment Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels. No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON

London, May 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta. July/Sept. per cwt. 12/-
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/1-1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Bombay. July/Sept. per cwt. 12/1-1/4

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Karachi July/Sept. per cwt. 12/1-3/4

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, May 9.

	THIS WEEK
Total Bullion	£160,900,000
Public Deposits	£8,700,000
Other Deposits	£98,800,000
Government Securities	£39,800,000
Other Securities	£27,300,000
Notes and Coin	£58,100,000
Notes in Circulation	£362,800,000

Ratio of Reserve to Libilities 54.06 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 9

Bar Gold, Fine per oz., £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 9.

Silver—Market is very quiet.

Spot	25-5/16
Forward	25-5/16

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
11 May	Mantuaa ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25 ,,	Narkundax ..	will	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Moreaa ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputanaa ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Malojaa ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpuraa ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwaa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Moreaa ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 619
28 ,,	Morea ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Dateabout	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
10th May	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15May
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	29 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 May	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 May	6 June.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

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Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
11th May	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porobunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
13th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi
15th ,,	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th ,,	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

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Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

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Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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Alexandria	Karachi	Janeir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
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Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0(
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS !

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves ! !

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies. (KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all foarecasts free of charge for whole life time.

Cook EASY

Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mafatlal Vaumalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 o As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No.....

Date of paper..... Time of delivery.....

You

CAN'T cover Bombay's morning market with one newspaper. It's a simple problem with a logical, mathematical solution. Bombay has only three morning newspapers.....and the

Bombay Chronicle

is one of them. These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

Bombay Chronicle

has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

for each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Gujerati knowing MATRICULATED MOHAMEDAN for Middle School, having teaching experience. Apply with salary and testimonials To The Trustees, CUMMOO YACOOB CHARITABLE TRUST, No. 97, Kamboker Street, Bombay (3).

A R1598

WANTED by a European Firm, energetic SALESMEN to sell Disinfectants and other products in Mofussil. Experienced men, knowing Gujerati and Marathi preferred. Good prospects for smart men. Apply Box No. 2283 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 32207

WANTED—HINDU GRADUATE; B.A. knowing Gujrati accounts and Hindi Correspondence and type. Apply Box. No. 2281 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1590

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Wireless, Telegraph and Station Master's Courses Railway Fare Boarding arrangements. Prospectus and Application form enclosing two anna stamps—ROYAL WIRELESS & TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.

A R1556

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS on Rs. 100/ per Mensem for Bombay Presidency. Influentia and capable people only should apply for terms with two annas stamps to:—T. SURYAPRAKASA-RAO, Organizer, The Universal Mutual Aid and Poor Houses Association Ltd., of Madras Camp. VIZIANAGRAM CITY, B. N. RLY.

A R1594

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 322, Bombay.

WANTED—A passed and experienced **Wireless Operator** to work as a **Senior Instructor** on a Monthly Salary of Rs. 75 to 100/- with future prospect. Graduates will have preference.

Apply sharp with testimonials to the

PRINCIPAL, Bengal Wireless & Telegraph College, 3, Burmah St., CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M — W. S.

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A fair Shree Vishnava Girl, other than of Koundinya Gotram, between the ages of 12 and 15 to marry a young man of 25 years with fair income. Apply Box No. 2284, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

M R1597

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—For Hindus (Vegetarians) only, a nice independent BUNGLOW, from 1st June in China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, rent Rs. 200/- p.m. Apply between 8 and 11 a.m. Mr. PARMANAND at the above address.

C. R1600.

TO BE LET ON CONTRACT.—The building belonging to Cummoo Yacoob Charitable Trust and situated at Nos. 401-405, Bendi Bazar for a period of 3 years from Jeth Sud 1st 1985. Sealed tenders for which are invited upto 27th May 1929. The trustees have option to accept or refuse any tender of highest or lowest offer. Copies of Tender Form and Agreement will be obtained from the office of the Trust on payment of a fee of Rs. 1/-/- only. For further particulars apply or see personally. The SECRETARY CUMMOO YACOOB CHARITABLE TRUST, 97, Kamboker Street, Bombay (3).

L R1599

PROFESSIONS.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LOAN.

LOANS—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these column or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SHETH KHIMJI DAYAL SMARAK FUND.

SCHOLARSHIPS are to be awarded from the above fund for higher commercial and agricultural studies. Lohanas will have first preference. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

32216

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD. & REDUCED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon, Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 21st May, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December, 1928.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of an additional Director.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 14th May, 1929, to TUESDAY, the 21st May, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1929.

32214

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKER'S ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 18th May, 1929 at 12 Noon (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Association situated at 16, Shaikhmemon Street, Bombay, to transact the business following:—

(1) To accept the Offer made by Seth Surajmal Nemani,
(2) To sanction the expenditure of the Public Meeting held on the 4th May, 1929.
(3) To transact any other business allowed by the Chair.

By order of the Committee,
B. G. TALIWALA,
Hon. Secretary.

Dated the 10th May, 1929.

32213

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF AUTOMATIC VACUUM BRAKE METALLIC AND RUBBER FITTINGS.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above material during the 9 months ending 31st March, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specifications, conditions and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Automatic Vacuum Brake Metallic and Rubber Fittings". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

8th May, 1929.

32208

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 320 of 1927.

JAISHANKER VISHWESHWAR & Another....Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHHAGANLAL VITHALJI .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1927, the equal undivided half share of the defendant abovenamed in the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Goregaon on FRIDAY, the 7th day of June, 1929, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The equal undivided half share of the defendant abovenamed in the below-mentioned properties:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jeejibhai situate lying and being at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Thana District, containing by admeasurement fifty thousand seven hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 118 Pot No. 1, Entry No. 278, Survey No. 117, Phalni No. 1, Entry No. 277, Survey No. 92, Phalni Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Entry No. 244, Survey No. 120, Phalni Nos. 7 and 8, Entry Nos. 286 and 287 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the land, belonging to Ratan Trimbakji partly that of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi and partly by that of the Khote, on or towards the West by the land belonging to Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi and partly by the land belonging to Cavasji, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the Khote and on or towards the South partly by the land belonging to Jasa Oomersey and partly by that of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jijibhai, situate and lying at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement seven thousand two hundred and thirty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 92 Phalni No. 8, Entry No. 246 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and West by the land belonging to Cowasji, on or towards the North partly by the land belonging to the Khote and partly by the Public Road and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jijibhai together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at GOREGAON in the Registrafion Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and registered under Survey No. 97, Phalni Nos. 1 and 2, Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Entry No. 254 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Cowasji and partly by the property of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi, on or towards the North partly by the public road and partly by the property of Ratanji Trimbakji and partly by that of the Khote and on or towards the South by the property of Ramsing Ganesh Pardeshi.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khote land or ground the Khote whereof is Byramji Jijibhai, situate at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement Thirty-six Gunthas i.e. Four thousand three hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 92, Falni No. 4, Entry No. 244, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Division No. 3 of Survey No. 92 and Survey No. 119 on the South by Survey No. 119, on the West by Survey No. 92, Division Nos. 5 and 7 and on the North by Division Nos. 6 and 3 of Survey No. 92.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana, bearing Pot No. 1 of Survey No. 98, Entry No. 255, containing by admeasurement Two Acres and three and one-fourth Gunthas i.e. Ten thousand and seventy-three and one-fourth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Pot No. 3 of Survey No. 97 and on the South by Phalni No. 1, of Survey No. 92 and on or towards the West by the Survey No. 6 and on the North by the Public Road.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Paddy and Bathy land or ground called DHOBIWADA, bearing Survey No. 90, Pot Nos. 1 and 2 Entry No. 239 and admeasuring three Acres and thirty-six and one-fourth Gunthas, equalling about Nineteen thousand and nine hundred square yards and situate at PAHADEE TURF MALAD, Sub-District Thana, Taluka Salsette and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Joachin Vincent, on or towards the South by Dessar Pahadee Road, on or towards the East by the land of Ganpat Jeevanji and the said Dessar Pahadee Road and on or towards the West by the land belonging to Swami Nityanand.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of PAHADEE land or ground situate, lying and being at GOREGAON in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring six and three-fourths Gunthas equalling eight hundred and sixteen and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 97, Pot No. 1, Entry No. 254, the Akar whereof is Re. 0-3-0 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by Survey No. 97, Pot No. 2, on or towards the East by Phalni No. 2 of Survey No. 97 and on or towards the West by Survey No. 97 of Pot No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HASAN BAXI & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

32155

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

SENTA TYPEWRITERS
Portable Rs. 140/-
Office Rs. 195/- net
F. O. R. Bombay
Sole Agents:
S. HAVALKAR & SONS
B 1, Princess St, Bombay 2.

100,000 CLIENTS
Wonders of Psychic Power
And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASA RAO, Premier Astrologer of India, Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes, 20th October, 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.
Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BURRAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COOL BREEZES.

DO YOU LONG FOR

MOUNTAIN AIR? WOODED WALKS? RESTFUL NIGHTS?

Then **SPEND YOUR WEEK-ENDS** AT

MATHERAN and LONAVLA.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WILL RUN a SPECIAL WEEK-END EXPRESS on and from 11th May, to the following timings:—

TIME TABLE.

SATURDAYS.			MONDAYS.		
V. Terminus ..	D.	15-50	Lonavla	D.	08-30
Neral	A	17-10	Khandala ..	A.	08-38
	D.	17-15		D.	08-41
Karjat	A.	17-32	Karjat	A.	09-26
	D.	17-42		D.	09-31
Khandala ..	A.	18-39	Neral	A.	09-45
	D.	18-42		D.	09-50
Lonavla	A.	18-50	V. Terminus ..	A.	11-10

WEEK-END RETURN FARES.

Rs. 11 4 0 First Class
Rs. 5 10 0 Second ,,

FARES BY COUPON TICKETS.

Rs. 10 0 0 First Class
Rs. 5 0 0 Second ,,

NOTE:—No. 3 Down Poona Mail will not halt at Neral on Saturdays during the time this Express is running. 32192

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO..

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE of high class made-to-order Jacobean and old carved furniture by Army and Navy Brinsmead's piano roll-top desk, etc., etc. The property of Captain L. A. Rayneau proceeding Home, and others

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "The Mount" Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill very valuable handsome seasonwood furniture Jacobean dining table, chairs, side boards, dumbwaiter, Chesterfifield and drawing room suites, American roll-top desk. John Brinsmead's piano, book-cases especially designed single and double bedsteads, with box mattresses, full-size almirahs, lady's dressing table and chevals, all to match, store cup-boards, meat safe, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 27/96 SHARE, RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MUTTON STREET, NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs Jehangir & Seervai, Attorneys for Abdullabhai Ibrahimji, Esq., Receiver of the estate of Abdul Hoosein Jafferji Nakara deceased, appointed by the Decretal Order of Reference dated 25th April 1928 in Suit No. 314 of 1928 (Diambai wife of Ebrahim Hussonally vs Sukanbai, widow of Abdul Hoosein Jafferji and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 P.M (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—27/96 share right, title and interest of Abdul Hoosein Jaferji deceased in the following property:—

All that piece of Freehold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Gulam Mohidin Subedar Street or Mutton Street, Null Bazar admeasuring about 123 6/9 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 3066 New No. 9985, Old Survey No. 955, New Survey No. 4373, Cadastral Survey No. 3681 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7152, formerly Street Nos. 94, 96 now Nos. 108, 110 and bounded on the East by Gulam Mohidin Subedar Street or Mutton Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Noor bhai Boodhabhai and on the South by the house of Chand Mohomed Peermahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sale of valuable handsome old carved blackwood furniture, old brassware, China carpets, etc., etc. The property of C. P. Wallace, Esq., Director, Turner Hoare and Co., and others.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at 23, Duxbury Lane, near Afghan Church, Colaba, very valuable old carved blackwood furniture, dining table, chairs, sideboards, curio stands Chesterfield suites, drawing room cabinets, carpets, piano, H. M. V. gramophone with records, almirahs, bedsteads, dressing tables, rich glass, crockery and brass ware, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD., AT AMBERNATH, KALYAN DISTRICT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Bar-at-Law, the Liquidator of the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in 4 lots at their Rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the following properties owned by the said Company:—

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 60891 square yards containing one Woollen plant with buildings and sheds standing thereon.

Also the engines, boilers, machinery, electric Motor Power House and other buildings and quarters of the officers and workmen.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District admeasuring about 7,000 sq. yards, containing one complete plant of a Leather Cloth Factory with buildings and sheds standing thereon. Also the engine, boilers, chimney, etc., etc.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 19,121 square yards with 5 bungalows and out-houses standing thereon.

LOT NO. IV.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ambernath, Kalyan District, admeasuring about 36,663 square yards with buildings, quarters and sheds standing thereon.

For full and further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. PAYNE & CO., the Attorneys for the Liquidator at Mercantile Bank Building, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office.

BENNETT & CO.

A SPARKLING COMEDY FULL OF PEP AND FUN!

TO-NIGHT

"SAY IT WITH DIAMOND"

THIS WEEK

The hilarious Story of funny misunderstandings of a loving married pair all due to a hair—comb!

BETTY COMPSON AND EARL WILLIAMS

In very excruciatingly comical situations, that will make you roar with laughter.

A BEAUTIFUL COMEDY ROMANCE OF LOVE AND INTRIGUE.

The Programme includes the latest Pathe Super-Gazette.

TO-NIGHT: 3-15; 5-10; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

Due to recent disturbances in the past we have continued this film for another week.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

DAILY 4 SHOWS AT 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY and FRIDAY at 3-30 P.M.

"THE VANISHING AMERICAN"

Starring

RICHARD DIX, LOIS WILSON, NOAH BEERY, JOE RYAN.

America is rich. America is powerful. But the real American is fast being driven from the earth! And now it comes to thrill you upon the screen as a Paramount picture dedicated to the American Indian.

Also a laughable Comedy.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

WALLACE BEERY, RAYMOND HATTON and the Fascinating MARY BRIAN in their latest Mirth Provoker:—

BEHIND THE FRONT

A Highly Hilarious Comedy with a Succession of Gorgeous "Gags" that defies Comparison. The Funniest and Most Uproarious Stuff of the War! A delicious blast of low down fooling!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

THE MACDONA PLAYERS present

MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION

By BERNARD SHAW

Booking at Rose & Co. After 3-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

NO PERFORMANCE ON SUNDAY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

VICTOR HUGO'S Immortal Classic

THE MAN WHO LAUGHS

featuring:

CONRAD VEIDT, MARY PHILBIN

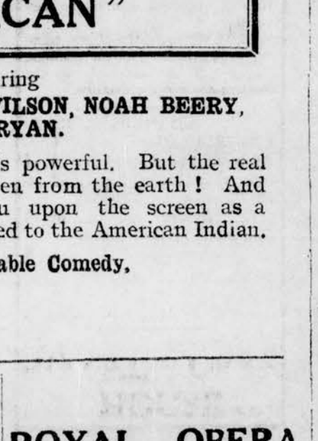
A UNIVERSAL SOUND PICTURE.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

11 PARTS.



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THE ROYAL PICTURES CORPORATION'S HISTORICAL PICTURE

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For Restoring Grey or Fading Hair to its Natural Colour.
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The digestive organs of those suffering from Obesity or over stoutness do not function properly. Instead of assimilating and coverting the natural fats into nourishing and vigour producing elements, superfluous fatty tissue is permitted to accumulate. This accumulation impedes the action of the various organs, causing loss of vim and energy, quickness and shortness of breath on the least exertion, palpita and other affections of the heart, headaches, constipation, foul breath, kidney troubles, and other disorders.

ITS INCONVENIENCE
In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.
At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through their enforced in-activity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life.

ITS CURE
"SLIMOIDS"
"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientificially prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.
"SLIMOIDS" are convenient in form and pleasant to take. Rs. 1-12-0 per Bottle.
One should be taken after every meal and at bedtime, and should be followed by a draught of water.
Sole Distributors :—
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Sold by all well-known Chemists OR
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Vegetable Laxative Pills.
Constipation causes the poisonous germs and bacteria of the bowels to be absorbed by the blood, causing
DEPRESSION INDIGESTION
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are a compound of rare medicinal herbs roots, etc., which, taken as directed, produce a natural action of the bowels, remove the poisons from the system, and so create vigour and vitality.
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BALIWALLA & HOMI
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WHAT CAUSES SLEEP?

—:o:—

Is It rest or stimulation

The recent medical battle concerning the merits and demerits of twilight sleep has probably set some people wondering just exactly what sleep is. Why do we sleep? What brings on sleep? Why do we wake up? What does sleep do? How much sleep ought we to have? Why do some people want more than others?

Some of the questions are very much harder to answer than others (declares a doctor in the Sydney 'Sun.') The answers to a few of them are quite deceptive. For instance most men would say that sleep is rest. As a matter of fact it is a stimulation.

What causes sleep? Frankly, we don't know. There have been endless theories about it all. Some say it is due to changes in the blood supply of the brain. . . a matter of change in the cerebral blood-pressure. We certainly know that some change takes place because scientists have experimented with blood-pressure instruments on sleeping men. But whether such a change is an effect rather than a cause is yet to be determined.

VAGUE THEORIES.

Other theories about the cause of sleep are equally vague. One school of thought has insisted that it is due to chemical changes in the blood and body produced during waking hours, which changes have a soporific effect on the brain. The awakening, according to this theory, is due to the action of certain other materials produced during the rest, which of course work the opposite way. A gentleman called Mr. Obersteiner went so far as to say that the soporific substances were acids, but as certain other gentlemen immediately arose and said that they were alkalis, we are not very much farther on with the business.

Another investigator found that when animals were placed under deep anaesthesia certain swellings occurred in microscopic portions of the brain —the dendrites of the cells. When awake, these neighbouring nerve endings are in contact with one another so messages are able to be sent along the mental telegraphic chain. During sleep these endings—or dendrites—swell outwardly and lose contact and the human telegraph office is closed for a few hours.

That was all worked out by a man called Demor and it sounded very beautiful and pleasantly convincing till a doubting Thomas named Lugaro appeared on the scene and said that he had found quite the opposite to be the case.

We advanced much farther in the subject when an Englishman called Hamilton Wright found out that it took much more anaesthetic to put a dog to sleep than it did a rabbit. He further found that the nerve cells of a rabbit were affected—visibly—much sooner than most other animals. In each case the cells became normal again as soon as the effects of the anaesthetic wore off. Of course, the sleep of anaesthesia is a pathological one, but it is reasonable to assume that if we find out all about one, we will be well on the road to discovering a good deal about the other.

NOT ALL REST.

Sleep is not absolute rest by any means. Digestive processes go on just as energetically as in our waking moments—possibly more so. The breathing muscles have to work—not so much as in exercise, and the heart has to keep on beating. But sleep, it is more essential than food. Halliburton, the famous Professor of physiology says that 'loss of sleep is more damaging than starvation."

Children need all the sleep they can get. Halliburton asserts that in the working class homes of England where children are disturbed early in the morning and don't get to sleep till fairly late at night, the damage done is immense and is probably one of the most serious causes of their poor physique.

One last word—some people need less or more sleep than others. It is reported that the late Lord Roberts, never had more than four hours' rest in twenty-four. Napoleon was supposed to be of similar constitution. But everybody should aim at having at least eight hours' sleep a day.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

SCATTERED THUNDER SHOWER IN SOUTH

A summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Thursday, the 9th of May 1929, giving data for the preceding 24 hours, is as follows:

The western disturbance has merged into the seasonal trough of low pressure area over the Gangetic plain after causing further duststorms in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces and local rain in Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Upper Burma, Bengal and Bihar. Scattered thunder-showers are also reported from the south of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—A further decrease of rain in Assam and an extension into southeast Madras.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—There has been local rain in Upper Burma with a few falls in Lower Burma; the chief amounts are:—Port Blair 0.8 inches, Yamethin 1.2 inches, Tavoy 0.8 inches, Mergui 0.4 inches, Rangoon 0.4 inches and Lasho and Maymyo 0.3 inches each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Tenasserim, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in Pegu and Arakan. The highest maximum temperature recorded in the division was 103 deg. at Minbu.

Northeast India, including Orissa:—Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, and local in Bengal and Bihar: Cherrapunji has had 7.2 inches, Sibsagar 3.2 inches, Silchar 2.5 inches, Tezpur 2.2 inches, Dhubri 1.8 inches Shillong 1.0 inches, Mymensingh 1.8 inches, Jalpiguri 1.3 inches, Bogra 1.8 inches, Narayanganj 1.1 inches, Dinajpur 1.0 inches, Darbhanga 0.9 inches, Purnea 0.6 inches, Gauhati 0.5 inches and Dibrugarh 0.2 inches. Skies are overcast in Assam moderately to heavily clouded in Bengal and Orissa and clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Assam and Bihar. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual in Chota Nagpur, and the minimum alone in Orissa; the maximum was, on the other hand, below normal in Assam. Sambalpur decorded the highest maximum temperature of 114 deg.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the northwest of the United Provinces and the east and centre of the Central Provinces and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess n the southwest of the Central Provinces and in defect in the northwest of the United Provinces and the southeast of the Central Provinces. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the east United Provinces and the east Central Provinces; the maximum alone was higher than usual in east Central India, and the minimum alone in the west United Provinces and Berar. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 114 deg. at Chanda.

Northwest India.—Rain has fallen locally in Kashmir and at a few stations in the Punjab hills; Leh reports 0.5 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Kashmir and the sub-montane plains of the southeast Punjab, lightly to moderately clouded in south Gujarat and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in north Gujarat, Sind, Rajputana, the sub-montane plains of the Punjab and parts of the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Baluchistan. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 110 deg. at Multan.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Madras Deccan and local in Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in Hyderabad South, Malabar and the Madras Coast North; the chief amounts are:—Nellore 1.1 inches, Mysore 0.8 inches, Kodaikanal 0.6 inches, Bangalore and Kurnool 0.5 inches each and Mangalore and Cuddapah 0.2 inches each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the central Deccan. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad South, and the minimum below it in Mysore. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 111 deg. at Nizamabad.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—May 5th: Aijal (Assam) 10.4 inches.

WONDER ! ! ! ASTROLOGY ! ! ! "OM" WONDER ! ! ! FORETELLING ! ! !
TRY ONCE AND BE CONVINCED.
WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS
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HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
Regd. Estd. 1918.

TESTIMONIALS.
DIVINE POWER.
As per your advice I had your Sarva Karya Siddhi Talisman and went to see my superiors for the success of my business. To my great astonishment at the first chance I came out fully successful which I never hoped.
(Sd.) S. V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU
Chief Inspector, The S. O. C. Ltd.

PERSONAL AROODAM.
Let me heartly thank for your hospitality. The jewel was recovered in the house itself. I regard you highly. In an age when there are not a few imposters trading upon public credulity yours seems well to remind us of the efficacy of proper upasna.
(Sd.) K. R. RAMABADRA SASTRIGAL, M. A., M.R.A., S.F.R., Econs. Villupuram.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswaraiyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future.
(Sd.) W. C. JOLLIFFE,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay.

Glad to inform you Mhow case is decided in my favour and my nephew also got out of the troubles as told.
(Sd.) T. A. PINGLE, Patan (Satara.)

Send your selected questions and you will get their correct replies. Always send your exact TIME and DATE of BIRTH or writing time of your letter or your name and present age.
Questions relating to Government and theft will not be attended to. Testing questions cannot be answered.
N. B. If you give the above accurately we guarantee for the answers. Money will be refunded if the answers are not satisfactory.

CHARGES.	Rs.	A.
1 to 5 questions ..	1	0
Each additional question	0	4
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T. S. VENKATESWARA IYER,
PROPRIETOR,
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Valavanur, (S.Arcot,) Madras Presy.)

TESTIMONIALS.
LIFE READING.
Rewarded and titled "Jotish Nethram" by Sri Jagath Guru Sankaracharya Swamigal of Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Peedam, Kumbakonam.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Astrologer, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year Life Reading which I had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of life-reading by periods is really interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.
(Sd.) JODHIRBHOOSHAN.
T. S. Visvanatha Srowthigal, Joint Sub-Registrar Villupuram.

Your very words predicting about my daughter's marriage came to pass and it is really wonderful. Kindly accept this Gold medal as a token of gratitude.
(Sd.) P. GOPALA KRISHNAN, B.A.,
Supdt. Agriculture Office,
(Camp)—Madras.

I am glad to inform you that I received a lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.
(Sd.) ANANDRAM H. KANDHKOT
Magistrate, SIND.

A GREAT BOON TO MOTOR-OWNERS
GUARANTEED to be free from acid and corrosive substances, and is therefore absolutely harmless when applied to the finest finish of motor cars.
Ask for sample and test it for yourselves.
IF you want to preserve the original finish of the surface of your car
USE ONLY
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If not benefitted, Money refunded. We send a letter of Guarantee.
The wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will thus be able to accomplish, through the Agency of such man or woman anything and everything he likes. Price Rs. 8/12.
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All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN, FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.
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Sample Packets for LEUCODERMA.
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—
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8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, Dist. HOWRAH.

YOUR EYE
DOES IT TROUBLE YOU? IF SO, try Seller's Lotus Honey, the safest, surest and most high-praised Nature's Cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free. THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD., BOMBAY.

PRICES REDUCED

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 6-8 only.
Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
Opposite Majestic Cinema.

DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT IN STRIKE SITUATION

—:o:—

45 Mills Resume Work

POLICE TAKE EXTRA PRECAUTIONS TO MAINTAIN PEACE

There was a distinct improvement in the mill strike situation on Friday and more mills worked with about 75,000 men. Considering that on Monday last only 18 mills worked, the situation must be considered satisfactory. It is hoped that in the next few days practically all the mill-owners. On the other hand,, The Girni Kamgar Union is making every effort to persuade the men not to go to work and to hold on till all their demands are granted by the mill-owners. On the other hand the strikers consider the question from another view-point, viz. what funds they have got to sustain them without work and to what period. The workers are seen considering this question in small batches in the mill area and as a result prefer to go to work in larger numbers day by day.

PROCESSIONS BANNED.

Although every thing is quite in the city, the armed police and the military posts are not withdrawn. They are patrolling the city several times a day. The police have taken extra precaution now to prevent any untoward incident in the mill area and have prohibited the processions entirely. No procession is allowed without a police permit and the permit is as a rule refused in the interest of the peace of the city. Even wedding and processions connected with social ceremonies, are not allowed for the present in view of the tense atmosphere.

45 MILLS WORKS.

The following mills worked on Friday (1) Century, (2) Jamshed, (3) Textile, (4) Asur Virji, (5) Presidency, (6) Pralhad, (7) Raghunathwanshi, (8) Indian Woollen, (9) Imperial, (10) Pearl, (11) Premier, (12) Bombay Industrial, (13) Indian Bleaching, (14) Meyer Sassoon, (15) Mathuradas, (16) David, (17) Pahami, (18) Satya, (19) Madhavrao, (20) Crescent, (21) Bombay Industrial, (22) Spring,, (23) Chhoi, (24) Gold Mohur, (25) Jacob, Sassoon, (26) Morarji Gokuldas, (27) New Great Eastern, (28) Shri Laxmi. (29) Framji Petit, (30) Alexandra (31) Atlas, (32) Silk Alliance, (33) New Great Western, (34) Simplex. (35) David No. 2, (36) New Kaiser, (37) Colaba, (38) Manekji Petit, (39) Madhavji Dharamsy, (40) Hindustan, (41) Bomanji Petit, (42) Bradbury, (43) New City of Bombay, (44) Indian Manufacturing and (45) Khatao Makanji.

MILL WORKERS ADOPT SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

NO DECISION YET

Enquiries made at the Girni Kamgar Union office on Friday night with regard to the rumour that workers are going to adopt 'Satyagraha' if their wages are not paid by Saturday, shows that the Union has not decided as yet to ask the workers to take that step.

APRIL WAGES

—:o:—

MILL-OWNERS NOT JUSTIFIED IN WITHHOLDING PAYMENT

The following bulletin has been issued by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union:—

The General Strike has now run into the third week and in spite of reports to the contrary, the number of strikers is daily on the increase. Thanks to the propaganda carried on by means of leaflets in Urdu by the Girni Kamgar Union, the Mahomedan section of the non-strikers has to come to realize the necessity of presenting a united front to the aggressive policy of the Mill-owners' Association. Mahomedans are joining the volunteers' force of the Girni Kamgar Union in large numbers.

Meanwhile, the question of the payment of wages for April and also unclaimed wages for previous months has introduced fresh complications in the situation which is fraught with grave possibilities. The Girni Kamgar Union has drawn the attention of the Government to this and the Home Member is looking into the matter. It is also learnt that the Moyor's Peace Committee has decided to bring pressure on the Mill-owners' Association for payment of the wages before the 15th. It is impossible to imagine how the mill-owners will be able to justify their action in withholding the wage. As regards unclaimed wages, the Standing Order No. 15/A as recommended by the Fawcett Committee and confirmed by the Mill-owners' Association, clearly says that any wages due to an operative or his paid on account of their being unclaimed will be paid by the Company on their being claimed by the operative or his legal representative, viently etao hrdlcwgvd hdghfRWrdru subject to the operative being sufficiently identified." It is obvious from this that it is illegal for the Mill-owners' to make it a condition for the payment of unclaimed wages that the men should resume work. Again the Standing Order on the subject of forfeiture of wages refers to the cases of termination of service and it is mischievous to suggest that the declaration of a strike amounts to the termination of service. Under no circumstances can the mill-owners lawfully refuse to pay the wages for April before the 15th of May, and as the present policy is without doubt intended to coerce the strikers into resuming work when they are not in a mood to do so, everything must be done to prevent the mill-owners from persisting in a course of action that may lead to bread riots or similar ugly developments.

The mill-owners of Bombay have now found a new ally in the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress in their desperate war against the Girni Kamgar Union. The G. C. of the British T. U. C. is not expected to have any up-to-date information and it is conveniently ignorant of the fact that the Girni Kamgar Union has a membership of 80,000, while the Bombay Textile Labour Union hardly claims a real membership of more than 4,000. The British T. U. C. officials have been obviously too much worried over the activities of Communists in England who have undermined their position in the rank and file of the working class, and so they are anxious to fight the bogey of Communism even in distant India. But the G. C. of the T. U. C., which betrayed the British workers by calling off the General Strike of 1926 and capitulating to the capitalists is not the fittest body to pronounce an opinion on the fight that the textile workers of Bombay, organized under the banner of militant Trade Unionism, are waging against the attempts of the capitalists to suppress their organisation and thus facilitate their further exploitation.

F. WARD D. C. C.

—:o:—

VOLUNTEERS' MEETING.

An urgent meeting of all the Volunteers of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Committee's Office, Kawarana Building, Poibavdi Parel. As the meeting is called to consider matters of urgent importance the Volunteers are requested to be present without fail.

SHRI KRISHNA VIDYALAYA

The Shri Krishna Vidyalaya announces that owing to the recent riot trouble and the curfew order, the musical concert which was to be held for the public in the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, on Saturday, the 11th instant, will be performed on Saturday, the 18th instant, next week.

MEMON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the general meeting of the Memon Chamber of Commerce was held on 8th instant, when the following resolution was passed.

No payment or presentation of sight bills (Darshani Hundies) invoices (Ankdas) or telegrams shall be made on Sundays. This resolution comes into effect from 9th May, 1929.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

CAPITOL: "Moulin Rouge" a Magnificent Drama in 11 Parts featuring Olga Tschechowa together with the latest Pathe Super Gazette. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Band performance at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday), has been cancelled.

WORLI YOUTH LEAGUE.

Members of Worli Youth League will be "At Home" to members of Worli Young Amateurs on Sunday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Worli.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, (BOMBAY).

There will be a grand musical concert by Sri Udipi Laxmibai with splendid accompaniments at Byramjee Jeejibhoy Hall, Matunga G. I. P. on Sunday, at 4 p.m.

THE MEMON MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

It has been resolved by the Memon Merchants' Association on May 9, that hereinafter for payment and representation of Hundies would not be undertaken on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The workers of the Bhuleswar Congress Committee will hawk Khaddar on Sunday from 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Colombo, Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4-0 p.m. on Sunday, the 12th instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 12th instant.

WORLI HINDU SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Worli Hindu Sabha the birthday of Shree Shivaji Maharaj will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. when Mr. S. P. Ghaisas will preach a Pravachan on the life of Shivaji. All are requested to attend.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Adjourned Meeting of the Schools Committee, originally called to meet on Tuesday, May 7, and thence adjourned, will be held at the Corporation Hall, on Monday, May 13, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), to consider the remaining business from the Committee's May Agenda.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of 27th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 10th ultimo. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

DUTCH SHIPS FOR EAST.

The "De Maas" Shipbuilding Co. have recently completed the building of a series of seven Diesel Ships, and they have just received orders for the construction of three more Diesel Ships, 165'0" x 28'8" x 10'0"—400 tons Deadweight; to be fitted with 250 h.p. "Sulzer" Diesel Motor installation to give these vessels a speed of 8-1|2 knots loaded.

The seven Diesel ships above refered to are now trading in Eastern waters and the three further vessels above referred to will also trade in the East.

BIRTHDAY OF SHIVAJI MAHARAJ.

Under the joint auspices of K. M. D. Samaj and M. S. Association institutions the birthday celebrations of Shree Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj will be performed on Saturday and Sunday, the 11th and 12th instant. An elaborate programme is arranged for the two days opening with lathi demonstrations at the M. S. Associations Recreation Club near Kennedy Bridge, at Gamdevi. The rest of the programme will be carried out at the Madhaw Maharaj Scindia Hall, at Girgaum.

BARDOLI "SARDAR" AT GHATKOPAR

—:o:—

CIVIC ADDRESSES PRESENTED

EXHORTS RESIDENTS TO CARRY OUT GANDHI PROGRAMME

GHATKOPAR, May 7.

The Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality and the Ghatkopar Congress Committee availed themselves of the presence of the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, Sardar Vallabhbhai and presented two welcome addresses to him on Monday before a large gathering presided over by Mr H. V. Desai at Mr. Jagjivan Dayal's Wadi.

The proceedings commenced with a welcome song by the girls of the Ghatkopar National Girls School. Mr. Desai read the Municipal address. Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, President of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee after a brief preliminary speech read the Congress address. Both the addresses were printed on Khaddar and were presented to Sardar Vallabhbhai in carved sandal wood boxes. Both eulogised the invaluable public services of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel—particularly his service in the cause of local self-government, as President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, his memorable services at the time of the Gujerat flood and his brave fight in Bardoli, which the addresses said would remain for ever in letters of gold in the history of the land.

The members of the Municipality and those of the Congress executives were then introduced to Sjt. Vallabhbhai.

CARRY OUT GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Vallabhbhai's speech in reply to these addresses was both lucid and instructive. While thanking the public of Ghatkopar for this expression of love, he called upon them to show true love for Gandhiji by carrying out his programme of boycott of all foreign cloth. Ghatkopar, he said, was a suburb of greater Gujerat, and if Gujeratis failed to carry out Gandhiji's programme, who else could be exhorted to do so? He asked them to cultivate strength and fearlessness to guard against all attacks. It was cowardice on the part of those who merely blamed the Musalmans but had not the strength of protecting themselves.

He further exhorted all to be united and deprecated the activities of one who he said, was misdirecting his energies in slandering the Ghatkopar Congress Committee and added that the workers of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee were men of wealth and status, and asked him to fight against the mismanagement of the Back Bay where lacs of rupees were gone.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai said that the municipalities should throw open all public institution to persons of all castes and creeds. He was then garlanded with a Floral and Yarn garland respectively. The gathering terminated with the singing of 'Bande Mataram.'

JACOBABAD OUTRAGE

—:o:—

BOMBAY SINDHIS' WARNING TO PROTEST

At a meeting of the Sindhi Association of Bombay held on 28th April under the presidency of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, the following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting of the Sindhi Association strongly condemns the Jacobabad outrage which has resulted in the death of six Hindus and in imminent risk to the lives of four more Hindus.

The meeting urges Government to take immediate action to apprehend all those who directly or indirectly intigated and abetted the Jacobabad murders and to see that the impending trial of the perpetrators of this outrage does not end in a fiasco as in the case of the trial of those who committed the Larkana riot two years ago.

This meeting is of the view that it is time that Hindus living in the towns and villages of Sindh adopted a policy of self-reliance with regard to the defence of their person and property and took steps which would render outrages like those of Jacobabad and Larkana impossible hereafter.

RAJPAL'S MURDER.

This meeting places on record its emphatic condemnation of the murder of Mahashya Rajpal and feels that the action of his murderer is only a symptom of the mentality of a section of the Muslim community which seriously impedes the progress of Hindu-Muslim co-operation in the field of national work.

This meeting accepts with pleasure the invitation of the Bombay Scouts Association to join in the organisation of the public send-off to the scouts of the Bombay Presidency on the eve of their departure to England for the International Scout Jamboree.

FINED FOR DEFAMING FATHER-IN-LAW

—:o:—

BOMBAY AUDITOR'S CHARACTER VINDICATED

Judgment was delivered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday in the case in which Ardeshir Rustomji Subedar stood charged with defamation at the instance of his father-in-law. Mr. Kaikhushru Nasservanji Chandabhoy, a public accountant and auditor of Bombay. In sentencing the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200 on each of the three charges or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment on each charge. His Worship observed:—

"I have not yet been able to convince myself that the accused is not slightly demented. He is very rational in his other movements but his behaviour in the matter of what he considers to be his grievances, is to say the least "queer". I believe it is partly due to his nursing his grievances and partly to his misfortunes."

The Magistrate also vindicated the character of the complainant in the following words:—

"At the same time I have the fact that the complainant has shown a spirit of great forbearance and it was only when the accused went on repeating the allegations for months and years and attacked him professionally that he had been forced to seek the aid of the Court partly to vindicate his character and partly to put an end to this campaign of vilification and slander."

The facts of the case briefly stated are as under:

The complainant is a partner in the firm of Chandabhoy and Jessobhoy, Auditors and the accused is his son-in-law having married his daughter Shirinbai in 1910. The complainant alleged that between 1915 and 1919 the accused made gifts of several sums of money to his wife who in her turn gave them to complainant. The complainant purchased certain shares and securities out of the same and rendered proper accounts for all the moneys entrusted to him till 1919. When he handed back the investments to the accused and his wife. In the course of the next three years, all the investments passed out of their hands. Thereafter accused began a campaign of vilification of the complainant and wrote several letters alleging that the complainant had misappropriated the amounts and certain jewellery entrusted to him.

OPEN LETTERS.

He wrote two letters to the Oriental Life Assurance Co. one of which was headed "Open letter for the information of the Government and citizens of the criminal and cheating conduct of Mr. K. N. Chandabhoy, Public Accountant, etc." In this letter the accused attacked the complainant and called him a cheat and deceitful person fabricating false accounts to cover up the misappropriation of Rs. 25,000 given to him by the accused as trustee.

ACCUSED PLEADS GOOD FAITH

The accused admitted having written the letters but pleaded justification and good faith.

After going through the evidence carefully His Worship held that so far as the charges of fraud and embezzlement were concerned the accused had hopelessly failed to prove anything, his plea of justification therefore being of no avail. The Magistrate also held that the accused had not even the slightest ground for making the allegations of misappropriation on good faith.

The accused has entered in a bond to pay the fine.

Mr. M. N. Saher appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Avasia.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN YOUTH CONFERENCE.

All volunteers who wish to work in the forthcoming Youth Conference at Khar, are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Bombay Suburban District Conference, Khar, Bombay 21.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

—:o:—

CITY FATHERS WANT BETTER SITTING ACCOMMODATION

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday consideration was given to the resolution of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola who moved:—"That a Committee composed of the Councillors be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report how the sitting accommodation of Councillors at the meetings of the Corporation should be re-arranged so as to obviate the defects of the existing arrangements."

Dr. A. G. Viegas and Dr. J. N. Choksy averred that that the existing arrangement left nothing to be desired and expressed an opinion that the proposed improvement would involve the Corporation to a great deal of expenditure.

The proposition, when put to vote, was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till 10th of June.

SWALLOWING A SOVEREIGN

—:o:—

HINDU BEGGAR CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Sub-Inspector Gopalrao of the Gamdevi Police Station placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Fouth Court, a Hindu mendicant, by name Bramhachari Jayanand, on a charge under Section 33 of the Bombay City Police Act.

On the 9th instant, at about 10 p.m., the accused took a gold sovereign from a bidi-seller, named Govind Ramchandra, under the pretext of seeing it at Babulnath. When the bidi-seller gave the sovereign to the accused, he quietly put it into his month and walked away. Subsequently, at about 11 p.m. on the same day the accused was arrested on suspicion of having swallowed the gold sovereign valued at Rs. 15. He was sent, thereafter, to the J. J. Hospital, where his stomach was X'rayed; but the doctor was unable to give his opinion as to the existence of the sovereign in the stomach of the accused at that stage.

As the accused could not furnish bail and as the inquiries were still incomplete, the accused was remanded to police custody till the 13th instant.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CURFEW ORDER

—:o:—

A MUSLIM UNDER ARREST

In the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. I. N. Mehta tried the case of Rahim Gulkhan Akbarsha for having committed breach of the Curfew Order.

Police Constable No. 738|C, Shankar Hari, who was on duty at Null Bazar, stated that on the 9th instant he saw the accused going from Bhendi Bazar in the direction of Golpitha with a big cane stick in his hand. On examining the accused, the Police Constable found a penknife on his person. The accused was then arrested and placed before the Magistrate.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The accused contended that he was in the employment of a Talati, Gafur Din, at Kalyan. His duty was to collect toll between Thana and Kalyan. On the day in question, he had come down to Dadar to make certain purchases. After buying some cloth at Dadar, he came down to Bhendi Bazar to give that cloth to a tailor. After leaving the tailor's shop, he was arrested on his way.

As the accused wanted to call his master as a defence witness, His Worship ordered that the accused be released on bail of Rs. 200 with one surety in like amount, the surety to deposit Rs. 100 in Court, in default remanded to police custody till the 15th instant.

THE RELIGIOUS CLASSES

—:o:—

Swami Sambuddhanandaji of Sir Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, who had been conducting the Yoga, Upanishad and Geeta classes in the different quarters of the city and its suburbs had to proceed from his lecturing tour in Gujarat to Calcutta on an urgent call from the head quarters of the Ram Krishna Mission. He is to be there for a month more. All the classes will be renewed with regular notification as soon as he comes back.

DR. ABDULLA BIN ABDULLA'S LECTURE ON RELIGION.

Under the auspices of the Humanistic Club Bangalore, Bombay Branch, a lecture will be delivered at the office of the Club at the Servants of India Society Home on May 13, at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.), by Dr. Abdulla Bin Abdulla on "Religion, Conception."

Tokio.—On termination of his official visit Duke of Gloucester was accorded a magnificent send-off to Nikko. He is travelling up-country incognito and leaves for Canada on 23rd May.—Reuter.

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FIRE AT GIRGAM

—:o:—

A fire broke out in an electric workshop situated at Girgaum at 4 p.m. on Friday, resulting in damage to the extent of Rs. 2,000. It appears that shop belongs to one Abdulla and a workman who was working at a mechanic machine smoking a cigarette threw it underneath the table where some cinema films were stored, and these at once caught fire.

The Fire Brigade was at once communicated with and the fire engines from Byculla, Babula Tank, Gowalia Tank came upon the scene. The fire was brought under control after 15 minutes. The damage to the property is estimated at Rs. 2000 which is covered by insurance.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 10.
Previous Closing Rate	13.54
To-day's Opening	13.48 13.47
Difference	—.6 —.7
To-day's Closing Rate	13.50
Difference	—.4

LIVERPOOL.

	May 10.
Previous Closing Rate	9.89
To-day's Opening Rate	9.87
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.89..4
Difference	Nil.

Garside Consumption Estimate

—:o:—

New York, May 10.

The Garside Cotton Service in its report issued to-day estimates U. S. mill consumption for the month of April at 6,35,000 bales against 6,33,000 bales in March and 5,25,000 bales during April last year.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

Liverpool, May 10.

The Liverpool Cotton future market opened at a decline of 3 points and a further decline of 6 points was added to the opening level on heavy selling influenced by favourable weather reports and bearish Textile Association's figures. However, during the last hour prices were fully recovered on firm New York advice and bullish Garside estimates. The market closed at unchanged prices when New York was quoted 6 points higher at 10-35 a.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1929.

A Scare-Monger

—:o:—

It may be difficult to say what is precisely wrong with Sir Michael O'Dwyer, but his mind does not seem to be normal. Unless he is the most unscrupulous scare-monger, he must be suffering from some mysterious mania. Else it is difficult to explain his latest phantasy that there is an active gang of conspirators who are planning internal risings to take place in 1932 when, he expects, Soviet Russia will be in a position to declare war on the British Empire. Is Sir Michael creating a scare to exploit it for some Imperial purpose, or has he begun to realise that the reaction against the insane propaganda against everything Russian cannot be long delayed after 1931, or is it all over with his sanity? If he is out to create a scare, he may as well remember that a conjuror may succeed in raising a demon, but the demon, once raised, may not spare either the conjurer or others.

The most entertaining part of Sir Michael's conjuring is that he is or seems to be so serious about his own phantasy. He dives deep into the Indian conspiracy with the zeal of a research scholar and makes a mighty attempt to piece together every bit of what he regards as circumstantial evidence to lend colour to his lurid picture. He seems to assume the existence of an extensive conspiracy in India and he is concerned only to find the source of its inspiration The presence of some real or supposed revolutionaries in Germany, coupled with the memory of Germany's intrigues in the East during the War, is enough for Sir Michael to suspect Germany's attitude towards India. But realising that an anti-German cry has now lost much of its war-time credibility, he turns to Russia as the power behind the Indian conspiracy. As for evidence, did not Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Congress President, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress Secretary, visit Moscow but recently? Sir Michael thinks that great significance attaches to this fact. There is a still more significant fact that the Congress chose these two of all persons for responsible offices just three years before 1932.

It is possible that Britishers take Sir Michael as little seriously as we do. But the unrest in India needs to be taken seriously both by Britain and India. There is as much danger in exaggerating or misrepresenting that unrest as in belittling it. The unrest is deep and acute enough and does not need a stimulus from Russia or Germany. Dyers and O'Dwyers have given plenty of stimulus and are still giving it. The unrest has so far been remarkably non-violent, the exceptional outbursts of violence only proving the rule. All responsible Indians are determined to maintain even in the future the non-violent character of the Indian struggle for freedom. This determination is matched only by the determination to be free. It depends as much upon the British as upon Indians to maintain the spirit of non-violence in this country. If Government allow themselves to be scared by maniacs and scaremongers, if they meet isolated acts of popular lawlessness with a lawless rule, not all the Indians' love and traditions of non-violence and the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congressmen, who are pledged to non-violence may prevent history from repeating itself.

Art and Faith

—:o:—

The recognition of the fact that Art is an important matter is considered essential to the completion of a liberal education. Few would care to dispute this proposition, but, unfortunately, in India, few do more than apathetically admit its truth. The practical application of this truth, namely, genuine patronage of Art in India by the educated classes supported by all the Powers-that-Be, has by no means yet materialised. The craftsmen are one by one ceasing from their unrewarded labours; India's greatest asset—her beautiful crafts—is disintegrating as rapidly as a spendthrift's banking account; foreigners are shouting remonstrances at the increasing difficulties not of finding the money to buy with but of finding the beautiful things they want to buy; but still the country goes on taking the keenest note of every kind of modern development—except the development of India's Art which is her soul. Worse still, the artists show little of that cohesion among themselves, which should unite talented men devoted to a common ideal; and but for a few definite points of concentration for artistic efforts, (such as the decorating of New Delhi) artistic production would be veritably submerged in a sea of words. There is little use in reading a lecture on the skill of the medical faculty to a dying man, and there is little use in writing enthusiastic books about Indian Art, if one is willing only to accept a retrospective view of the subjects.

The friends of Indian Art are not those who admire its glorious past, but those who believe, and who take practical measures to get others to believe in and secure its future progress. These are the only sort of writers on the subject that India has any use for nowadays; and the country has great use for such as these. It is a pity they are so few in number, and it is no small matter of congratulation when some book or other on Indian Art, deffnitely purposeful, emerges from out of the fogs of commercial India. In these circumstances, an unobtrusive volume of very moderate dimensions and still more moderate price which has recently been published will be an encouragement to many. "At Ajanta" is the modest title of this volume; its publishers are Messrs. Taraporevala, and its author is Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil. This book has several very original features (besides its unpretentious appearance) to recommend it specially to the notice of the public. In the first place it has that greatest of all virtues—Faith. Mr. Vakil is, of course, the victim of his own artistic enthusiasm, for he must expect to bear the usual lot of the enthusiast in a city too well-equipped with non-conductors for the lightnings of art to eradicate its innate Philistinism. But open-minded seekers after truth will scarcely close this little book without catching something at least of the contagion of its author's zeal. Mr. Vakil's theme, the "Ajanta Caves", is one with which all are auricularly familiar, and of which very few have optical knowledge. Ajanta is here, in this volume, set before us not piecemeal, but in a clear sequence by a careful analysis of its three great sections of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. It is a manual of Ajanta, replete with instruction, and fired with hope throughout. Every admirer of India ought to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the lessons of Western India's great university of art; and these vivid pages infuse that necessary 'faith' in works, not theories, which alone will enable India to reinstate Art in her own place, for the betterment of the whole world.

The Dose of Syrup

—:o:—

Speaking at a dinner given by the African Society in London on Wednesday Mr. Amery read into the history of South Africa a lesson, the application of which to conditions in East Africa will be watched by the Natives and the "other immigrant" races in that country with profound and apprehensive interest. The British Colonial Secretary poured out a dose of syrup for the White settlers in the East African territories to calm their irritated nerves. They have not liked the findings of the Hilton-Young Commission generally and they resent the fact that a cold douche has been administered to their pet theory of a Federation of the East African territories in which they will enjoy a permanent political ascendancy. So Mr. Amery placates them with propounding sentiments which will encourage them to take heart again. The lesson which he draws from "the history of South Africa" is that "ultimately the destiny of the country rested with the White settler." It was a mistake, he says for "Britishers in England to regard themselves as the only champions of the Natives" and he proceeds to assert: "That mistake, I trust, we shall not repeat in East Africa." This remark of Mr. Amery's will be hailed with delight by the White settlers in East Africa as also his assurance that the declaration of 1922 in regard to British policy in East Africa made by Mr. Churchill holds good to-day. Mr. Churchill talked of "equal rights for all civilized men." He made it clear that "Natives and Indians" cannot enjoy those rights until they "reach and conform to well-marked European standards." Considering who the judges are for certifying that they have reached such standards, the prospect for Natives and Indians are as unsatisfactory as before.

Sensible View

—:o:—

Truth in regard to Indian political conditions cannot remain blockaded in America and Europe, however keen certain interested parties may be to blockade it and spread the view abroad that under British rule India is enjoying "peace, plenty and prosperity." An American journal of standing, generally pro-British in sympathies, is obliged to confess that "India may be approaching a political crisis" soon. In its issue of April 14, "The World", a New York paper, remarks: "One hope for a peaceful solution of the Indian problem lies in Gandhi, who still stands firm against disorder or violence." We may assure the "World" and its readers that the Mahatma will always stand against disorder or violence and that the chief difficulty in the way of a "peaceful solution" of the Indian problem lies in the amazing short-sightedness of the British rulers of India who in their anxiety to pander to the self-seeking policy of British vested interests continue to deny Indians their birth-right of Home Rule.

THE STRIKE AND THE RIOTS

—:o:—

AN INSIDE VIEW

(AS A PLEBIAN SEES THEM)

II.*

The question that calls for an answer is: If the Fawcett Committee's report may be regarded as Textile Labour's Magna Charta and if the employers have accepted the report, why then is the community confronted with a general strike within so short a period of the publication of the report? The Labour leaders say: 'Because the employers are embarked on a campaign of extinction of all legitimate Trade Union activities through indiscriminate victimisation of all workers who are Union enthusiasts. In support of this charge, reference has been made to the cases of a few scores of men alleged to have been wrongly discharged out of over a lakh and quarter of men employed in the industry. The employers say: 'The Labour leaders are not genuine Trade Unionists. They are political enthusiasts who believe in Communism and are experimenting with it on Textile Labour'. And they are able to cite 90 lightning strikes in the last six months.

SIFTING THE TRUTH.

It is imperative that the truth should be ascertained and the responsibility for initiating what has developed into a class war, should be allocated. To have a correct perspective, it is necessary to recall to mind salient features of the events of the last few years which have culminated in the present deadlock. The outstanding facts briefly are:—

Till 1927, Textile Labour was not strongly organised. The first Trade Union of textile workers was organised in 1923 when the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal of Chinchpokli was formed. It had in March 1928 only 182 members. Two other Kamgar Unions were organised at Parbhadevi and Ghorupdeo in August and December 1925 and they had, on 1st March 1928, memberships of 1,270 and 570, respectively. And, in January 1926, there was organised the Bombay Textile Labour Union with a membership on 1st March 1928 of 8,234. The organisation of the Bombay Textile Labour Union was undertaken by Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Bakhale of the Servants of India Society. Its membership of 8,234 on 1st March 1928 as against memberships of only 182, 1,270 and 570 of the other Unions with a longer record of activity is in itself an eloquent proof of the sustained and substantial work done by the leaders of the Union during two yearrs of its existence.

UPHILL TASK.

The Bombay Textile Labour Union as well as the other Unions derived their inspi-

(Continued on page 13).

*Previous article appeared on 9th instant.

Notes of the Day

Sharing The Spoils.

Dr. Schacht, the "bete noire" of the French Press, because he truculently declared some time ago that there was a limit, and a very definite limit, to the German ability to make reparation payments can afford to laugh over the discomfiture of these quarrelling creditors. The only threat Britain can give Germany is contained in Mr. Churchill's lame assurance to the Commons that "The Experts' Committee must be left to reach its own conclusions but that these conclusions will in no way commit His Majesty's Government." If the Governments of France, Belgium and Italy take this view, the Reparations Committee will be looked upon with even as much ridicule in America and Europe as the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. Britain contends that in addition to her present receipts, she must be paid £200,000,000 of arrears. France demands a contribution from Germany of £320,000,000 for the restoration of the devastated areas. Italy wants an increase in her share of the reparation payments "for the failure of Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria to pay." Well can Dr. Schacht say to the Allies' representatives "Time enough, gentlemen, to find out what we, Germans 'can' pay, when you have composed your quarrels and settled your respective shares of the spoils."

The Quarrelling Creditors.

Colonel Wedgwood's very pertinent inquiry in the Commons on Thursday asking "whether Mr. Churchill had any communication from the Reparations Committee to give the House and why the Committee was dealing with the Spa percentages" evidently disturbed the equanmiity of the Treasury Benches. Mr. Churchill was not in his place to answer the interpellation and the honourable and gallant member naturally wanted to know why he was absent. He expressed his apprehension, largely shared in Liberal and Labour circles in Britain, that unless the Government were watchful "the country might be committed to another gift to the French people." The latest news from Paris is that Mr. Young's fresh solution of the reparations problem which clearly evidences his appreciation of the fact that Germany is not a milch-cow ready to have financial milk squeezed out of her to the allies' great content, has greatly disturbed the quarrelling creditors. Britain already raises the cry that acceptance of the Young scheme spells victimisation for her.

Passing Phase.

The news from Nanking that the Central Executive Committee has elected 24 members to constitute the Central Political Council under the chairmanship of Chiang-kai Shek is an indication that ledaers of the Kuomin-tang are now reconciled to the view that this veteran Chinese statesman and soldier must be left to secure internal peace and unity in China, as virtual President of the Chinese Federation of Republics. The Federation idea is gaining ground in the country and both the Nanking and Canton Governments are co-operating in putting down the rebellious forces from the Kwangsu Province which are reported to have arrived within hundred miles of Canton. The chances of China securing a stable and orderly government lie in close co-operation for the attainment of this common ideal between the various republics now established in the country with a strong directing central agency which it is hoped the Central Political Council under the guidance of Chiang-kai Shek will furnish adequately The internal disturbances will they be a passing phase.

Novelty Before Nationality.

The "Muslim Outlook" announces several improvements to be soon introduced in the paper, an important one being the supply of full and accurate news of other Islamic countries. We cordially welcome the improvements as we are sure that eventful happenings in countries like Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Afghanistan and even in China and Russia, which contain pretty large Muslim communities, are bound to have wholesome reactions in India. We are further told that the paper will soon be edited by a Muslim European. Why should there be a European Editor at all, when there are many Muslim Indians eminently qualified for the post?

A Thought For The Day.

"Without self-government the Indian people can never get rid of their present drain and the consequent impoverishment, misery and destruction. No palliatives of any kind whatever, no mere alteration and tinkering of the mechanical machinery of administration, can and will do any good. . . . Self-Government is the only remedy."

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

—:o:—

BRITISH "TRIBUTE" TO INDIAN YOUTHS

Last week I drew attention to the "Empire Review's" lamentations on the transformation of Indian Moderates into Extremists. The Tory Journal's rigmarole on the Indian situation includes a tirade on the Indian Youth movement. It is indirectly an unstinted "tribute" to the strength and phenomenal growth of the Youth movement in this country. The frank admission of the "Empire Review" is unlike the stuff that is provided by the Anglo-Indian journals, especially the antiquated Oracle of Bori Bunder. Here is the "tribute of praise":—

FORMIDABLE MENACE TO BRITISH RULE.

"That section of the Congress Party which has declared itself for Independence and which as a result of Mr. Gandhi's compromise resolution was for the moment defeated in December last year, is likely before long to assume formidable proportions. It only needs a leader of the type of Mr. Gandhi to constitute itself an active menace to the stability of British rule in India. Inspired very largely by the unreflecting idealism of Youth, it can nevertheless command the support of a very able section of the older Congressmen. How far it is inspired from Moscow is a matter of opinion. But it certainly displays an extreme impatience with orthodox methods of constitutional agitation and relies principally upon that element of quasi-religious idealism which is among the most powerful motive forces in present day Indian politics."

"DRIVING-FORCE IN INDIAN POLITICS".

"From the doctrines which are held by Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru—Mr. Motilal Nehru's son—to the cult of the bomb and the pistol is a far cry indeed; but it is significant to notice that the Independence movement relies for strength very largely upon that schoolboy and student class who have always been easiest and most effective material in the hands of early agitators. That Mr. Gandhi will eventually assume control over this section of opinion, which at the present moment enjoys almost the monopoly of driving force in Indian politics seems certain. In his hands, and subject

(Continued on Page 13.)

SPEED?

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—:o:—

TRAFFIC STAFF'S GRIEVANCES

MANILAL KOTHARI'S APPEAL FOR UNITY AT MASS MEETING

(By Mail).

ANDHERI, May 9.

At a meeting of block-signalmen, levermen, platform-porters and others of the lower grade traffic staff of the Bombay District of the B.B. and C.I. Railway held last evening, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Honorary General Secretary, the B.B. Railway Employees' Association, congratulated the Railwaymen's Peputation under the leadership of Mr. V. V. Giri on having ably placed their case before the Government, but he thought that Sir George Rainy's reply, though well meaning, was completely disappointing.

TRAFFIC STAFF'S GRIEVANCES.

Referring to the grievances of the traffic staff of the Bombay District he said that there was no doubt that the grievances were quite genuine and called for immediate redress. He said that the present "dilatory and half-hearted methods on the part of the authorities" would not at all help them to ensure contentment and efficiency amongst the staff Mr. Kothari strongly urged that if the authorities were in earnest, then after having duly recognised labour organisations they should try to study and redress the grievances of the employees in hearty co-operation with these bodies rather than waste their time in forming and maintaining the "so-called" staff committees or employing any unrecognised private agency, as it must be sufficiently well-known to them by this time that the staff generally had no faith in the principle and the working of these committees, as a result of such "questionable" methods employed by the authorities and also because the staff had not so far got any substantial results they were growing more and more suspicious and restless.

THE DEMANDS.

He assured them that both Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the President and himself were in full sympathy with their reasonable demands viz. (1) increase in pay, (2) provision for uniform and adequate scales of leave for all ranks and accumulation of unenjoyed privilege leave to the extent of three months, (3) employment of adequate relieving staff, (4) sufficient and sanitary quarters in place of the present single-room tenements, 5. extension of the provident fund to all ranks irrespective of pay and 6. adequate house rent allowance to those who are not provided with quarters. Mr. Kothari finally asked them to remain firm and warned them against attempts which might be made to break their unity.—A. P.

HIGH FEELINGS AMONG SIKHS

—:o:—

HUNGER STRIKE CONTINUES

BOMBAY, May 9.

The Secretary, Bombay Sikh Sanga writes:—

Two Sikhs whose kirpans were taken off last night forcibly by the police have been sitting at the Esplanade Police Court for the last 24 hours. They had not taken their evening meal yesterday when their Kirpans were taken off, so 36 hours have passed since they ate or drank anything. In this hot weather it is very injurious to health and if any thing happens wrong to them, the sole responsibility will be on the shoulders of the Government. The Singh Sabha has lost no time in advising the Government about the situation. A further telegram was sent to H. E. the Governor to-day and H. E. the Viceroy was also apprised of the situation on the wires.

FEELING RUN HIGH.

Feeling among the Sikh masses is high. The moderate wing is trying to avoid a clash but delay on the part of the authorities in rectifying the mistake is weakening their hands and if no immediate action is taken by the higher authorities there in every likelihood of serious development, as Sikhs would die rather than part with the Kirpan, the emblem of religion so dear to their hearts.—Free Press.

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DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

—:o:—

CHAIRMAN'S OBJECTIONABLE REMARK

MEMBER WALKS OUT IN PROTEST

DELHI, May 8.

The meeting of the Delhi Municipal Committee held this morning was enlivened by an exhibition of temper on the part of the Chairman, Mr. Lee I.C.S. The Committee considered the bye-laws relating to Hackney carriages. Lala Rampershad, discussing the period for which licenses are issued, suggested that the fees charged should be in proportion to the period. The chairman said that the question of fees did not arise and losing temper let go the remark that Lala Rampershad should go out of the meeting. Immediately, Lala Rampershad left the meeting.

MEMBER OBJECT TO REMARKS

Messrs Harish Chandra, Deshbandu Gupta, Mahomed Siddique and Khan Bahadur Abdulla Khan protested against the remarks of the chair, and said that the remarks of the chair were not quite in keeping with the traditions of the Committete. The behaviour of the chair was discourteous and it was quite proper that Lala Rampershad left the meeting in protest.

Mr. Deshbandu remarked that the chair may have the power to ask a member to leave the meeting, but such powers are never used. The remarks made by the chair, therefore, should not have been made.

Mr. Mahomed Siddique proposed that the chair should withdraw the remarks as otherwise it would not be possible for Lala Rampershed to attend the meeting of the committee again.

Mr. Deshbandu Gupta supporting said that it was the only parliamentary way left to the chair and the chair should not mind withdrawing the remarks.

Upon this the Chairman withdrew his remarks and said that his intention was not to hurt Lala Rampershad's feelings and that he was sorry that the remarks fell from his lips rather abruptly.—Free Press.

COMMUNAL FRACAS AT KUDROLI

FISHERMEN'S FIGHT WITH MOPLAS

MANGALORE, May 9.

Enquiries regarding Monday's disturbance at Kudroli show that after Saturday's fracas, local fishermen were reinforced. About 2,000 of them congregated near Nadupally Mosque on Monday and had a hand to hand fight with Moplahs. Several on either side were injured. The Moplah Circle Inspector of Police finding the situation out of hand fired his revolver with the result that one Moplah was killed outright. Several arrests have been made.—A. P.

Hubli, May 9.—The second meeting of the All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal will be held in Bombay on 23rd May, 1929, at 2 p.m. The place of the meeting will be notified at the Congress House. The agenda includes a review of the past four months' work, the raising of funds in various provinces, etc.—Free Press.

NO AGREEMENT ON REPARATIONS

—:o:—

Several Conflicting Counter Proposals Likely to be Made

LONDON, May 9.

Paris.—Hopes of agreement on Reparations are fading. Several conflicting counter-proposals instead of a compromise one are likely to be made to Mr. Owen Young, of which none will be generally acceptable. Nevertheless, it is feasible that the Reparations Committee's report agreeing to the amount of German annuities and providing safeguards demanded by Dr. Schacht will be unanimously adopted. Britain, Japan, United States and Italy would probably favour a rider leaving over the question of distribution of annuities for allied discussions and decision. The attitude of France and Belgauna on this point is uncertain.

BRITISH ATTITUDE.

It is confirmed that Mr. Owen Young's proposal for distribution has left Britain nothing for Dominions or for payment of arrears of debt but has awarded Britain just enough to pay the United States from now on. The British refute the contention that this alone was demanded in the Balfour Note and point out that the latter excludes reparations due to the Dominions. The British claim sole right to interpret it because it is a unilateral document. The British delegation consider that the absence of direct representation of Dominions at the Conference is all the greater reason for not yielding on the Dominion's share and the delegation's rejection of the Young proposal to reduce the Dominion's share to zero is therefore self-explanatory.—Reuter

WOMAN MASQUERADES AS MAN

—:o:—

ANOTHER CASE DISCOVERED AT EASTERN INFIRMARY

LONDON, May 9.

Another case of a woman masquerading as man has come to light. A patient admitted under the name of William Holton at the Evesham Poor Infirmary, was discovered to be really a woman. Holton's story follows that of Colonel Barker's. Holton also seems to have been living for four years as the husband of Miss Bolton, and earning a living as timber carter.—Free Press Beam Service.

PROHIBITIONISTS WRONG SUSPICION

—:o:—

FIRE INTO MOTOR CAR AND KILL ONE

NO LIQUOR FOUND

NEW YORK, May 9.

Prohibitionists fired into a motor car containing three students, suspecting it contained liquor. One of the students, Kenriek, was killed; but no liquor was found.—Free Press Beam Service.

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HOMAGE TO INDIA'S MARTYRS

Bombay Youths Observe War of Independence Day

"The spirit that animated the brave martyrs of India who fought and fell in the War of Independence of 1857 will never die till India achieves complete freedom." This was the declaration made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding over a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League and the Independence League at the Jinnah Hall on Friday evening to pay homage to the martyrs who fell in the War of Independence of 1857, miscalled by "historians" as the "Indian Seepoy Mutiny." The meeting was organised in pursuance of the resolution of the All-India Youth Congress to observe May 10 as a National Day in commemoration of the War of Independence.

MR. MEHTA'S SPEECH.

Opening the proceedings Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the importance of observing such a day could never be under-estimated. He thoroughly agreed that the so-called Indian Mutiny of 1857 was a genuine and earnest attempt on the part of the people of those days to throw off the foreign yoke. (Cheers.) It was true, he said, that they did not succeed in their attempts, but it could not be denied that they fully deserved success. A marked feature of the so-called "Shepoy Mutiny", he proceeded, was the tremendous spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice absolutely regardless of consequences that prevailed at the time. Instilled with this spirit even a woman like Rani Laxmi of Jhansi fought with the courage of a lion so much so that a certain historian had described her as the "bravest man" that sided with the "rebels". This tribute, he said, was not undeserved because the Rani fired with the desire for freedom stood up for her right as the ruler of Jhansi and without flinching or counting the odds against her fought till the end.

"To-day we who are proclaiming Independence for India are pledged to the Congress to carry on our struggle consistently on non-violent lines", continued the speaker. He sincerely wished that the present generation, in spite of the grave provocation that met them at every turn, would act up to the gospel of Mahatma Gandhi, but he feared the present system of repression might incite them to violence.

The speaker then referred to the struggle of Egypt and China for Independence. Both these nations were fighting to free themselves from the grip of European Imperialism and Capitalism. To-day Egypt was in conflict with the British over the question of the possession of Sudan. The river Nile took its rise from Sudan and Egypt without the water of the Nile would be starved. The possession of Sudan was therefore the key to the liberty of Egypt. Similarly China was waging a war against foreign capitalism.

DEPLORABLE EVENTS.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referred to the deplorable events in Bombay. He said all the police force and military could not prevent the riots and murders, because the Government had rendered the people defenceless. If the people were independent and were allowed to carry arms for defence such things would never occur. He asked whether the Empire which reduced 33 crores of people to helplessness did not deserve to be opposed. This, he said, was the justification for the launching of the Independence movement.

In conclusion he said that the spirit that animated the martyrs who fought and fell in the War of Independence would never die till the goal was achieved.

Mr. H. D. Rajah said that the War of Independence was the first national movement in India and the first organised attempt to overthrow the tyranny of foreign exploitation. While paying his homage to the brave dead he also wished to pay his tribute to Mr. Vinayak Savarkar who had compiled a book named "War of Independence" giving the true facts. (Cheers.)

He proposed the following resolution :—

"This public meeting pays its homage to those martyrs who fought and fell in the War of Independence and resolves to observe it as the National Day."

Seconding the resolution Mr. G. D. Koppikar said that the struggle for Indian Independence should be carried on along non-violent lines. He called upon the youths to emulate the spirit of determination and self-sacrifice which was the dominating feature of the War of Independence.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

SUBURBAN YOUTH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Preparations in Full Swing

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Bombay Suburban Youth Conference, writes:—

Preparations for the ensuing Bombay Suburban District Youth Conference are progressing well. Arrangements for the erection of pandal have been made. A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Hiralal Desai, C. B. Kora, L. V. Sathe and Mr. S. S. Shah is appointed to look into the details and make necessary arrangements for accommodation, etc. The volunteers will be in charge of the captain, who will assign particular works to them. Those volunteers who wish to work at the Conference are requested to snd their names to the undersigned without delay. During the conference, Swadeshi and Khadi exhibitions will be held. Since the accommodation is limited, only two or three shops will be opened. Miss Bhesania and others of Bombay are opening a tea-stall and a swadeshi stall for the benefit of the delegates and visitors.

A sub-committee has been appointed to draft the resolutions to be discussed in the Conference. All those delegates and Youth Leagues who wish to move resolutions at the Conference are requested to send them to the Secretary without delay.

OTHER INTERESTING FEATURES.

During the conference days, many side shows have been arranged. The Cosmopolitan Weight Lifting Club and Prof. K. G. Rao's National Physical Culture Institute have agreed to conduct demonstrations on physical feats. Another important item of the programme will be a "Youth's Parliament" where youths of all nationalities will deliberate on the destinies of India and work for the common benefit of the Motherland. The Youth Leagues of various suburbs are requested to hold meetings in their respective localities and explain to the public the aims and objects of the present Conference. The residents of other suburbs may arrange meetings and popularise the ideals of the Youth Conference. The residents of those suburbs where there are no Youth Leagues are requested to communicate with Mr. H. D. Rajah, Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Bombay Suburban Youth Conference, Khar for further information.

SUPPORT SAK

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now hardly three weeks for the Parliamentary Election, and the fund that was started to help Shapurji in the ensuing election campaign seems to be moving at a snail's speed.

How is it that we do not find the names of some of our Swarajist leaders in the donation list? Surely their names cannot be covered under nom-de-plume, for they are always first on platform in person in meetings to fight for their country.

Bombay has sent £500 to "Sak" already and now it is reported that the Madras Congress Committee has sanctioned £100 for Sak's election fund. Is it not high time that Nagpur, Lahore, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Navsari and other places in India where Shapurji was so enthusiastically received should start this fund and remit quota to Shapurji?

We all hope that silver bullets will be supplied in time to see Shapurji in Parliament once more serving his mother-country India with all his heart and main.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. DHONDY.

CONGRESS LEADERS AND STRIKE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The callousness of the Congress leaders and those who have got the good of country and the well-being of Labour at heart towards the present Industrial debacle in this city, is, to say the least, deplorable.

It is a patent fact that the Mussalman section of the Millworkers have been won over by the owners with the bait of tempting wages (temporary of course!) and lorries for their safe conveyance to and from mills etc. But what will be the psychological effect produced in the mass mind of the vast number of illiterate Hindu workers? It is the duty of all Nationalist leaders and well-wishers of the country to educate the masses of Mussalman workers so as to enable them to see through the game and refuse to fall into the snares. Labour has been fighting a dull fight single handed, admirably well so far, against the entrenched forces of Capitalism and it is for the Congress to throw its weight on the weaker side before it is too late.—Yours etc.,

S. MURTAZA.

Lal Bagh.
May 8.

SURYA NAMASKAR EXERCISES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Are you sure, please, that the article "Surya Namaskar Exercises" appearing in your yesterday's Sunday issue, page 9, col 2, is penned and signed by the Chief of Aundh himself? It contains some flagrant misstatements about himself and one cannot believe the Chief can be writing these. For, instance, it is said "I have never had any ailment or disease during the past 25 years." I know that within this period, about 1909 or 1910, the Chief had piles and fistula and had to be relieved of the ailment by a rather difficult operation, by Dr. Wanless of Miraj, at Aundh. I was present at the operation. Please publish this letter in your next issue with a reply to my queries. The article will need public opposition in public interests on various points.—Yours, etc.

JACOB B. ISRAEL,
110, Hill Road,
Bandra, April 29.

HAGEN WINS BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPION SHIP

—:o:—

LONDON, May 10.

Hagen has won the British Open Golf Championship.—Reuter.

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LANDLORD CONVICTED

—:o:—

SESSION JUDGE'S STRICTURES

CALCUTTA, May 10.

A. N. Dutt, a young Calcutta landlord, has been sentenced by Mr. Justice Ghose at the High Court Sessions to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of rape on a young married girl, a tenant of his.

Passing orders his lordship said: "I don't propose to waste words of mine on a depraved individual like yourself, but it is my duty while administering criminal law to inflict on you such punishment on you as would act as a deterrent on people minded like you, for you have abused the laws of hospitality and committed an outrage as base as it is cruel on a poor and defenceless girl."

The jury by 8 to 1 found the accused guilty.—Free Press.

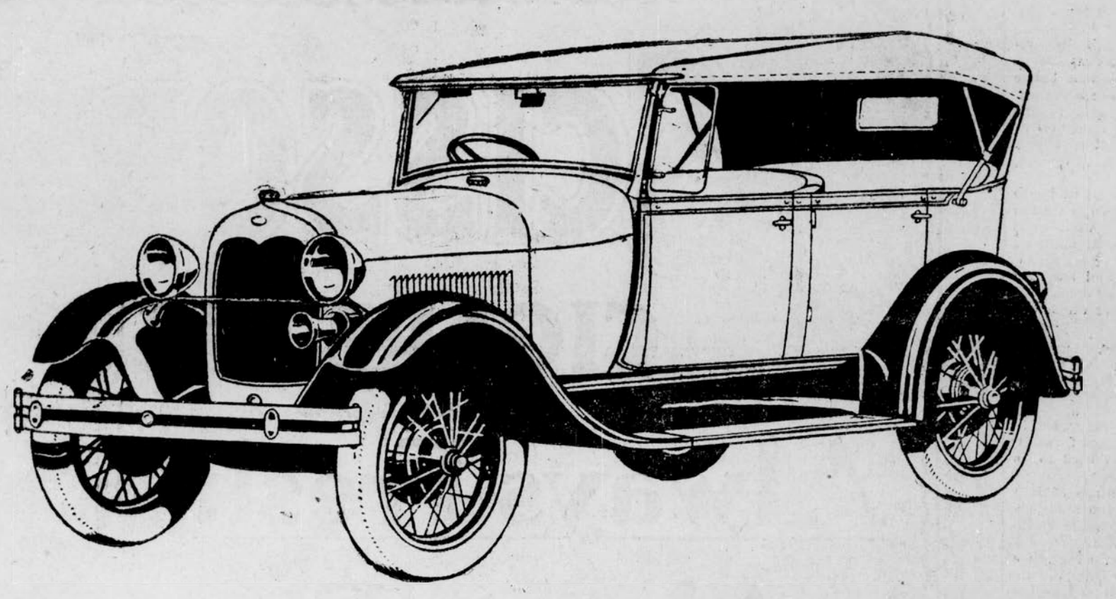
ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

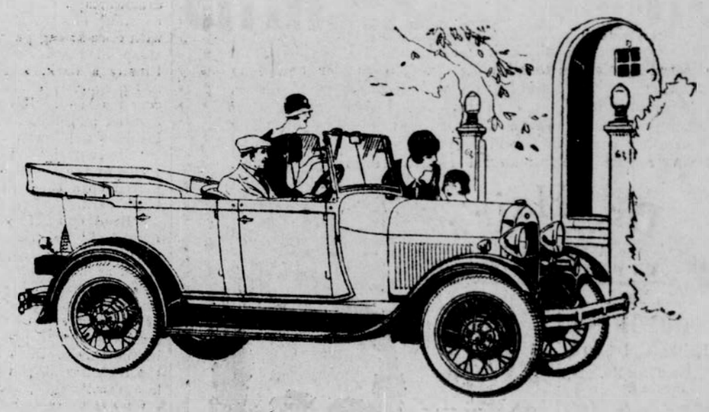
—:o:—

LINE DAMAGED DUE TO SERIOUS FLOODS

The Traffic Manager of the Assam-Bengal Railway, wires from Chittagong:—

"Owing to serious floods, the railway line between Ratabari and Dullabcherra stations on the Karimganj Longai Valley Branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway, has been damaged. Every effort to maintain through communication is being made, but passengers and consigners of goods are warned that until further notice the Railway Company cannot guarantee to run train beyond Ratabari station."—Free Press.





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"I feel quite well again now, a state I attribute solely to the wonderful qualities of Yeast-Vite."

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MAN WITH X-RAY MIND

—:o:—

AMAZING POWERS OF GASTON OUVRIEU

I have seen many remarkable instances of Eastern hypnotism, but all of them pale to insignificance beside the weird accomplishment of a Frenchman who has the uncanny gift of being able to read the inmost thoughts of men. Until I actually had an opportunity of testing his powers, I, too, was sceptical.

Across a small table in an exclusive London club, this man, Gaston Ouvrieu, recently faced what must have been the most critical audience of his life—a gathering of scientists, dramatists, and professional men. An assistant first of all covered his eyes with close-fitting pads, over which was strapped black adhesive plaster. Finally a dark, silk hood—which I had previously examined—was slipped over his head. His voice came to us muffled and indistinct as he waved his hands,

"Messieurs! I am at your service!"

One of the audience moved forward, picked up a chalk and turned to a blackboard.

"Read out four series of four numbers!" he cried to the audience.

These were arranged on the blackboard as in the illustration.

The Frenchman was then given a memory test. "Add the third figure of the first row to the second in the second row, multiply by the last figure in the third row, and add the sum of the second and third figures in the last row."

Gaston remained motionless. There was an expectant hush, then—

"The answer—22."

Those who still doubted commenced to be interested. Again a test was given, this time for diagonal numbers.

"Multiply the last figure of the first row by the third in the second row and the result by the first figure in the fourth row!"

Instantly the hooded man produced the correct answer: "Seventy! That is right?"

Figures—rows and columns of them—are simply animated pictures to the mathematical mind of this man, who gained his extraordinary sixth sense through being shell-shocked in the war. Not only hours, but even days and months afterwards he can recall those "number pictures."

CALCULATING BACKWARDS!

He proved this later in the evening when his exhibition was almost over, by solving further numerical problems based on figures he had heard only once, two hours previously. Finally, to vanquish the sceptics completely, he reeled off the whole of the sixteen numbers on the blackboard in their correct order—"backwards!"

Gaston Ouverieu, blindfolded, has driven a car at 100 miles an hour on a racing track in America, guided only by the thoughts of a silent and thoroughly alarmed companion. Similarly he has given exhibitions of motor-cycle riding through a crowd of obstacles placed on the track after he was blindfolded—guided again by the mass thought of the spectators. Yet somehow one felt that as all this had happened at a distance, there might be trickery.

But now he faced us at close quarters. Another wonderful thing he did: a lean, keen-eyed man rose from his seat and offered himself as a "thought-guide." Gaston, who was still blindfolded, gripped his wrist amid a tense silence. For a few moments he hesitated, then took up an ashtray from the table and slowly tilted its contents to the floor. He had read the other's thoughts correctly.

One severe test to which I myself put this magician of the mind concerned a bowl of sugar and a pretty woman. As he gripped my wrist I willed him to take one lump of sugar from the bowl amid the coffee cups, and put it in his wife's mouth! This he did, dragging me forcibly across the room to do so.

MAN IN A MILLION.

There is no doubt that Gaston possesses some secret of concentration or will-power, not granted to one individual in a million. But he does demand that his thought-reading assistant shall also be able to concentrate. It often happens that a member of the audience where he is giving a demonstration is asked to come on the stage to act as his assistant, and Gaston, blindfolded and gripping his wrist gets no definite mental picture of what that man wants.

"Some people come on the stage without one idea in their heads!" he exclaimed in exasperation, when I remarked on one of his failures. "They stand—they gape. Then they get the fright of the stage, and their thoughts—Pouf!"

One other instance still remains of Gaston's powers an instance sufficient to convince the most sceptical. Outside a house in Baker Street was a car of a type Gaston had often driven. A friend of mine and I got in, with Gaston, my friend sitting beside the Frenchman, who drove. I myself did not know what the test was going to be, having asked for an independent trial through a third party.

My friend gripped Gaston's elbow, and then, without one spoken word, away we went up Baker Street, round turnings to right and left, into Oxford Street, through two squares, finally halting before a block of palatial offices in Regent Street.

My friend glanced at me and raised a cautionary finger. Not a word was spoken as Gaston climbed out, took us to the second floor, dived through an apparently strange office to an inner room.

Going straight to a desk he opened a drawer, unfastened a parcel and disclosed the brightest pair of golling stockings I have seen for years. These he took out to the landing, rang for the lift, and presented them to an amazed attendant.

Such is the man who can drive, by thought-reading, through city traffic and find the office of a friend of mine, to which I myself had never been. He has my homage as a thought reader.

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EVILS OF THUMB SUCKING

—:o:—

THE GERM RISK

In a speech recently Dr. Octavia Lewin, the woman doctor, said: "If it comes to a choice between a dummy and thumb-sucking, give me the dummy every time", and a reader whose little boy sucks his thumb has written to me asking why—, writes a physician in "the Daily News" in mail week.

"I did not read the speech, but I am sure that Dr. Lewin must have said that a dummy was very bad for baby. It is bad in this way. It spoils the shape of the child's mouth and palate by making him keep sucking all the time, whereas he should only be sucking when he takes his milk, every three hours or so. His teeth cannot come through quite straight if he is always sucking a dummy, and will be disfigured. Also a dummy drops on the floor, and baby picks it up and puts it into his mouth, with dirt and germs sticking to it.

MAKING A NERVOUS HABIT.

All these disadvantages apply to thumb-sucking for even though baby's hand is not so likely to get as dirty as a dummy it still runs a good deal of risk, especially when he begins to crawl. But there is this added disadvantage. There seems some psychological side to thumb-sucking which does not apply to dummy-sucking and which doctors assure us is bad for the little one, making him grow up self-gratifying and greedy. There is every danger, too, that the habit of thumb-sucking may develop into nail biting later on, or other nervous habits which are very much against a child's development.

LIMEHOUSE LINGO

A good story was told recently by Mr. Havelock Wilson.

It concerned two men who, one very foggy night, were piloting a barge down the Thames. There was a strong tide running, and one of the bargees began to get nervous.

"Hi, Bill," he asked, addressing his mate, "Where are we now? Have we passed Limehouse yet?"

"Dunno, replied Bill briefly.

Just then their craft narrowly missed colliding with the end of a jetty, on which they dimly discerned a man standing.

"Hullo, you there, Is this Limehouse?" shouted the anxious one.

"What the blankety-blank-blank——"

"It's all right, Bill," said the bargee in relieved tones. "This is Limehouse."

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JANJIRA AFFAIRS

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY

A responsible correspondent sends to us an open letter addressed to the Dewan of Janjira State, bringing to his notice a grievance of some Hindus in the town of Shrivardhan in the State. For the present we shall content ourselves with mentioning some serious allegations made by the correspondent in the hope that the Dewan will make a prompt enquiry into the matter. It appears from the open letter that last month some Muslims of the town took objection to the celebration of a Hindu religious festival in a certain locality and that the Hindus nevertheless celebrated the festival. The festival passed off peacefully, the Inspector of Police being himself present on the occasion. But a day or two later, on the 30th April, says our correspondent, "a detached part thickly populated by Hindu fishermen was bombarded with some kind of explosives and in consequence 15 persons were injured and had to be sent to the hospital for treatment where pieces of glass were extracted from their bodies."

The correspondent goes on to say: "The Inspector of Police did not make any arrests on this occasion. On the following day he invited some Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen with a plea to consider the situation and bring about peaceful atmosphere, but as soon as the Hindu gentlemen arrived they were arrested without being shown a warrant or being orally informed what was their offence." It is further stated that "the arrested gentlemen are being very harshly treated and that even their relations are not allowed to see them." The allegations are very serious and call for a searching enquiry. The State authorities will also do well to publish an authoritative statement about the incidents.

PERMANENT PERSO- BELGIUM TREATY SIGNED

LONDON, May 9.

Teheran.—A permanent treaty of friendship, commerce customs and navigation with Belgium has been signed to-day.—Reuter.

CARELESS PORTER KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN

—:o:—

A FATAL ACCIDENT

Sultan Dadu Miya (37) a Mahomedan porter was walking by the edge of the platform of the Matunga Railway station of the B.B. and C.I. Railway at 10 a.m. on Wednesday when he was knocked down by an electric train which was passing along the platform. The driver of the train whistled and warned the men walking on the platform. Some of the passengers got aside while Sultan kept on walking on the edge of the platform. He sustained fracture of the skull and died in a few minutes. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.)

to his influence, it is likely to become very formidable If it can avoid the pitfall of violence, it may within the next two years cause most active embarrassment to Lord Irwin's Administration. *It is the more formidable since the present Government has so few friends among any section of Indian political opinion that it is very vulnerable to attack from any, quarter*".

"A PAIR OF EYES" WITH DISTORTED VISION.

A recent book on India by one Mr. J. E. Woolacott—"formerly, as he announces on 'the' title page correspondent of "The Times" at Delhi and Simla, has evoked hysterics of praise from that British monthly journal "The United Empire", in its latest issue whilst our local British organ denounces it in unmeasured terms. The "Times of India" bluntly asks whether this exalted "Correspondent of The Times of London" is a Daniel that is come to sit in judgment upon India and reduces his work from the great heights to which the "United Empire" has raised it, to the depths of subline ridiculousness." The "Times of India" even questions the bona fides of the free-lance British Journalist and doubts the veracity of his facts and states "Mr. Woolacott should have been absolutely right about his facts" —whilst the "United Empire" hails this new book entitled "India On Trial", as "authoritative, informative and for the field it covers, commendably succinct". Anyhow the readers would be more than edified if I reproduce extracts from the reviews of this book (India On Trial"—By J. E. Woolacott, Macmillian, 10s) on India that appeared in the "United Empire" of London and the "Times of India of Bombay" respectively. Let them judge for themselves how the British public is perpetually fed with this sobstuff.

One Briton damns whilst the other praises his fellowman:—

"TIMES OF INDIA".

Mr. Woolacott calls this book "India on Trial". *Whether he is the judge, the jury or the prosecuting counsel we do not know; but Mr. Woolacott is like the young gentlemen, so ridiculed by Macaulay, who on coming up to the Universities, subscribed to the Thirty Nine Articles and then spent the rest of their academic career proving that the Thirty Nine Articles were true.* If young men to-day defended their Church with the fanatical zeal that Mr. Woolacott defends the Government of India, there would be no danger of decadence in orthodoxy —until some one laughed, and then the victims would dealise that "trop est trop".

This book is a string of leading articles. One leading article a day is enough for most people even the youngest of us. A book of them is like a continuous succession of Sundays—a provocation to blasphemy.

"THE UNITED EMPIRE".

Woolacott, J. E. "India on Trial." Macmillian 10s.

As one would expect from a former correspondent of "The Times" at Delhi and Simla, this study of the present conditions of India *is authoritative, informative, and, for the wide field it covers, commendably succinct.* India is in a state of flux; unrest and revolutionary agitation fostered from without festering amid religious and peculiar social conditions from within, perturb the administration and unsettle the public mind from the ignorant victim of the mischiefmaker to the Indian Princes who rule 72,000,000 people outside British India. Mr. Woolacott describes the events that have led up to present conditions *discusses these conditions in a judicial manner, and gives such an array of facts and considerations that would convince any thoughtful person of the impossibility of India running itself under present condition without a directing hand.* Britain found the country in chaos, with violence rampant in the land, and the poor sorely oppressed. It can feel proud of its work, and the progress it has made in creating a sense of unity, and in establishing good government among warring religions and races with diverse tongues and *inhuman primitive customs. This book should be placed in the hands of every member of the British Parliament or other person who claims authority to talk glibly, about our administration.*

THE STRIKE AND AFTER RIOTS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8)

ration and guidance from the Trade Union movements from the Trade Union movements in the West. Their objective was confined to the education and organisation of workers for their betterment and solidarity. The Union leaders had an uphill task. The mill-owners did not view with favour their activities. They were regarded as busy bodies; it is on record how once when Mr. Joshi approached the mill-owners for the redress of certain grievances on behalf of the Textile Union the mill-owners declined to treat with him. Thus, the position, in 1927, was that there were, in all, four Trade Unions of which the strongest and the most important one was the Bombay Textile Labour Union and that owing to the refractoriness of the employers, the Trade Unions had to contend with great difficulties. Industrial working conditions being alien to India, the Indian worker did not take either to industrial work or to the alien institution of a trade guide based not on caste but on similarity of work as Labour Union easily. It is at this juncture new forces entered the field.

ADVENT OF NEW FORCES.

In 1927, there came into being the organisation known as the Workers and Peasants' Party. In Bombay, the organisation consisted of a number of young men with practically no record of public life who later also became office-bearers of the left-wing Trade Union which came into prominence in the General Strike of 1928. The main and declared objective of the Workers and Peasants Party was to organise the peasants and workers for the purpose of political and economic emancipation through direct action. Political emancipation meant, in terms of the Party's ideals, complete emancipation from British rule. And economic emancipation meant the replacement of the existing economic system based on Capitalism by the Soviet economic system under which it is contended greater equity would be secured in the distribution of wealth amongst the real producers of wealth, namely, the workers and peasants. The Workers and Peasants' Party came into being as a distinct organisation evidently because, the leaders of the Party had otherwise no connection with any mass organisation. And the Workers and Peasants' Party receded into the background as its leaders established their hold on other mass organisations. Thus, the Workers and Peasants' Party may be said to have become practically defunct in April 1928 when the leaders of that Party were elected to and accepted the principal executive posts on the Joint Strike Committee which conducted the General Strike of 1928 in the Bombay Textile industry.

DIRECT ACTION.

One of the principal and declared methods of the Workers and Peasants' Party was to utilise economic and agrarian grievances in order to awaken the workers and peasants and to organise them for 'direct action.' In the City of Bombay, Textile Labour offered to the Party the richest material for experimenting with their programme. The result was that some of the leading members of the Workers and Peasants' Party sought and got themselves elected to one or more of the Kamgar Unions. And the first opportunity which the leaders of the Workers and Peasants utilised to carry out their programme was when the management of the Sassoon group of mills introduced certain efficiency methods in their mills, as the allocation of three looms to a weaver, etc. The first strike inspired and organised by the Workers and Peasants' Party took place in August 1927. And since, then the history of the Labour movement is one continuous record of strikes inspired and organised under the influence of the principles of the Workers and Party as such. The Fawcett Committee have recorded that between August 1927 and April 1928, when the General Strike was inaugurated, there were, in all, sixteen strikes in the different mills of which only one strike ended in a compromise and all the other fifteen strikes ended in favour of the employers. And the responsibility for the sixteen strikes rested chiefly, if not wholly, on the leaders of the Workers and Peasants' Party, whether they acted as Union leaders or as spokesmen of the Workers and Peasants' Party. The Bombay Textile Labour Union, which modelled its activities on Trade Union principles, stood aloof from the strikes. It was not able to prevent the calling of these strikes but to the extent it lay in its power it dissociated itself from the majority of the strikes and threw its influence on the side of peace in the industry.

WHOSE WAS THE GAIN?

One has only to ask: what did Labour gain by the sixteen strikes of which fifteen ended in failure in order to recognise the close connection between the political and Communist programme of the Workers and Peasants' Party and the strikes. Labour gained nothing. But the Workers and Peasants' Party made rapid strides towards the execution of their pet programme of mass direct action. This is not the place to adjudge the rights and wrongs of the policy for which the Workers and Peasants' Party and its leaders stand. That the principles for which the Workers and Peasants' Party stand have been applied to a vast and important country like Russia with a fair measure of success and that Communism as the solvent of all political and economic ills, has adherents in all countries, many of whom are men of ideals, character and standing, are sufficient justifications for the pursuit of those ideals in this country.

AVOID CAMOUFLAGE.

There are, however, bound to be differences of opinion as to whether it is or it is not in the best interests of the country that at this juncture in the political and economic evolution of the country, the Communist doctrines in regard to attainment of political and economic freedom should be sought to be preached and practised. But, there cannot be any difference of opinion in regard to the contention of the writer that there must be no camouflage about the preaching and practice of Communism. If the workers, if the peasants and if the public are to accept and act upon the Communist doctrines, the issue should be submitted to them for their acceptance or rejection directly and straightforwardly. There should be no disguise about it. There should be no pretence of a constitutional Trade Union struggle for the uplift and amelioration of Labour. The Communist philosophy justifies and advocates the sacrifice and suffering involved in series of futile strikes and other similar struggles as contributing to greater awakening of class consciousness and cementing of class solidarity and thereby leading ultimately to the establishment of an economic and political order visualised by the Communist ideals. The Communist ideals have as much right to the allegiance of the people as the Gandhian ideals or the Imperialist ideals. But, the public have a right to ask that there should be no camouflage. That the present strikes and riots are but the manifestations of the Communist doctrines in action is my conviction. The data on which I have arrived at this conclusion I shall discuss in the next article.

(To Be Continued).

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WAR'S HORROR AS A GERMAN SEES IT

BRILLIANT PICTURE IN A NOVEL

—:o:—

One of the grimmest arguments against "That Next War" is the stark picture of the last War through the eyes of a German, Erich Maria Remarque, whose book, "All Quiet on the Western Front," has stirred Germany, where 270,000 copies were sold in five weeks. It is published by Putnam's (price 7s. 6d.)

In language telling in its directness, he conjures up a nightmare of what the War meant in the German lines.

The German soldiers get to talking about the justice of war:

"Krupp is a thinker. He proposes that a declaration of war should be a kind of popular festival with entrance tickets and bands like a bull-fight. Then in the arena the Ministers and Generals of the two countries, dressed in bathing drawers and armed with clubs, can have it out among themselves. Whoever survives, his country wins. That would be simpler and more just than this arrangement where the wrong people do the fighting."

ALL-HIGHEST ON PARADE.

Behind the line they are "trigged up" for a parade in honour of a visit of the Kaiser. The spit and polish rankled them (as it rankled the Tommy, more especially when they "discovered" the War Lord. "So that's the All-Highest!"

There is an argument as to whether he caused the war, whether he could have stopped it, whether anybody could have stopped it.

"Just how does a war get started," asks the "Nobby" of the party.

"Mostly by one country badly offending the other," answers Albert with a slight air of superiority. Then Tjaden pretends to be obtuse. "A country I don't follow.

"A mountain in Germany cannot offend a mountain in France. Or a river, or a wood, or a field of wheat".

"I don't mean that at all. One people offends another..."

"Then I haven't any business to be here at all," replies Tjaden, "I don't feel myself offended."

"Well, let me tell you", says Albert, sourly, "it doesn't apply to tramps like you."

"Then I can be going home right away," retorts Tjaden.

"Aeh, man, he means the people as a State.." exclaims Muller.

"State, State." Tjaden snaps his fingers contemptuously: "Gendarmes, police, taxes, that's your State if that's what you are talking about, no thank you."

This plain German soldier fell in October 1918, on a day that was so quiet and still on the whole front that the army report confined itself to the single sentence: "All quiet on the Western front."

MR. WELLS ON THE WORLD

TARIFF PITS AND COMING WAR

Mr. H. G. Wells delivered an address on world peace to the Reichstag in Berlin. He was satirical and pessimistic, though he prefaced his remarks by saying he believed that "mankind can, and will some day, live without making war, but only after a long struggle."

Points from the address, are as follows:

A large part of our peace advocates are marking time with great enthusiasm.

A permanent world peace implies a profound revolution in the nature of every existing Government upon earth and in the fundamental ideas upon which that Government is based.

We shall go on wasting our virtuous emotions upon peace pacts and our substance upon war preparation, as we are doing at the present moment.

The Kellogg Pact is typical of these popular perambulations about our central difficulty. The Pact is the means by which the citizens of the United States have relieved their consciences in the matter of world affairs, without the slightest interference with their ordinary way of carrying on in life.

To get Europe out of the Tariff pits in which it has buried itself means a propaganda and struggle such as the world has never before known.

Nationalism must be exorcised from the world.

The recent agreement between the Vatican and the intensely nationalistic dictatorship of Italy deepens one's doubt whether Christian statecraft has now either the will or the capacity to help materially in the great task of world federation.

Meanwhile, for all our pacts and promises, the world moves plainly forward towards fresh wars. Russia, through isolation, is becoming once more a land of self-centred Imperialism. China is a festering half-continent of war possibilities. From Italy a score of promising war occasions are rapidly developing, concluded Mr. Wells

Ten years of faith-healing for the sickness of the world are enough. It is time that real work for world peace was begun.

"A PRINCE OF COURTESY"

—:o:—

LORD BALFOUR'S QUALITIES

"The Nation and Athenaeum" writes in its issue of April 13:—

Lord Balfour is retiring from political life at the dissolution. He is selling the house in Carlton Gardens which was Palmerston's before him, and where he has lived for sixty years. We shall all miss from the London scene that singularly gracious personality. Lord Balfour is eighty-one and even his extraordinary vigour cannot last for ever. Last year he was still playing tennis, a game that most ordinary mortals find too fast when they have reached fifty. Toughness of constitution seems an essential qualification for eminence or at least continuance, in political life; the exceptions are, I think, very few. With all his refinement and gentleness Lord Balfour was always remarkably tough both in body and mind: he was, so to speak, a steel sword painted to look like a lath. The elegant political dilettante proved himself a drastic ruler in Ireland; and the spinner of delicate metaphysical webs could on occasion throw himself into the hurly-burly of party warfare with all the zest of the "rough neck" politician. As a party politician he was, however, never at his best; the role was not natural to him, and he tended to overplay it. The essential Balfour is the lover of beauty and fine thinking—in politics his passion for fine distinctions often struck the blunt English mind as mere finesse. Perhaps, after all, the impression that he leaves is not concerned with any definite achievement in politics or letters. It is a memory of a prince of courtesy; and of the most beautiful voice of his time expressing with gravity and a certain hesitant conviction, discoveries of the mind.

HIS TWELVE COMMANDMENTS!

—:o:—

BERNARD SHAW TALKS ABOUT HIMSELF

—:o:—

I am bored by holidays, luxury and money.

The place where I was born I called my country until I conquered this one.

I have never been educated. I can remember four days schools which tried me. All were ashamed of me. I once wrote an article in French and was told by a Parisian that I had invented a new language.

Get rid of the great men and you will get rid of the nations and then perhaps we shall be happy.

Men are sentimental gossips. They are not practical enough. Women are. Since the beginning of time it's women that have had to do the practical things.

I am and have always been and shall now always be a revolutionary writer, because our laws make law impossible, our liberties destroy all freedom, our property is organised robbery, our morality is an impudent hypocrisy, our wisdom is administered by inexperienced dupes, our power wielded by cowards and weaklings.

Neither the British nor the American nor any other public on earth has any literary or dramatic tastes whatever. A percentage catches the complaint just as it catches measles, though much less frequently.

People who have nothing more to do than think about their own happiness are completely miserable.

I don't go to theatres to understand plays. I go there to enjoy them. I hate plays that I can understand because they are not like life, which nobody understands.

All my greatest works have been written in the train between King's Cross and Hatfield, while I was running away from London.

I have a great dread of people whose whole duty is to make other people happy and who make happiness the test of the value of life. My whole duty is to mind my own business.

There is no such thing as ideally correct English. No two British subjects speak exactly alike.

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Silk Suit	30	0	12	8
English Linen Suit	30	0	12	8
Palm Beach Suit	25	0	12	8
Navy Blue Blazer	24	0	10	0
Fawn Blazer	24	0	10	0
Poplin Suit	20	0	8	0
English Tussore Suit	15	0	7	0
Gray Flannel Trousers	15	0	5	0
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RISE IN MILL SHARES

—:o:—

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, May 10.

MONEY.

After opening easy at 3-1/2 p.c., money rates hardened to 4 p.c. for call chiefly owing to the withdrawal of funds from this market, for Calcutta account. The trade demand has declined, this time by the substantial figure of about Rs. 231 lacs. The Imperial Bank has reduced its official rate of discount by 1 p.c. to 6 p.c. as from yesterday. Government have reduced the tenders for treasuries to Rs. 1 crore for three months' bills and the sale of nine months' bills and intermediates is discontinued. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to four months 4-1/4 p.c., six months 4 p.c. and nine months 4-1/4 p.c.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 3rd May shows a decline of Rs. 86.62 lacs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 12.80,09,000 as compared with Rs. 8.52 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 15.65, a decrease of Rs. 0.26 p.c. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are all down by Rs. 282.65 lacs, Rs. 18.01 lacs and Rs. 64.98 lacs respectively. Government deposits as well as other deposits have decreased, the former by Rs. 282.83 lacs to Rs. 7.26 crores and the latter by Rs. 134.27 lacs to Rs. 73.31 crores.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Conditions in the gilt-edged market continue steady and a fair volume of business was transacted. 3-1/2 p.c. Paper further improved and closed at Rs. 72/5/6 for ready and Rs. 72/4 for 16th May settlement. 5 p.c. Loan 1945-55 was placed at Rs. 103/1 and 1935 and 1933 Loans kept steady at Rs. 100 and Rs. 100/14. 6 p.c. Bonds 1930 and 1931 were in demand at Rs. 101/10 and Rs. 102/9 respectively and 1932 at Rs. 103/9. 6-1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan was unchanged at Rs. 107/10. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan was steady at Rs. 84/5 and 1934-37 at Rs. 91/14. 4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan improved to Rs. 94/10, while 1934 Bonds kept unaltered at Rs. 96/10.

CURRENCY RETURNS.

The currency return of the 30th April shows a decrease of Rs. 105.89 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 183.65 crores. Silver coins have risen by Rs. 12.70 lacs to Rs. 94.89 crores, while silver bullion under coinage is down by Rs. 18.44 lacs to Rs. 4.48 crores. Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.21 crores. Internal bills of exchange show a reduction of Rs. 1 crore representing the recent repayment of the borrowing by the Bank from Government. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 71.65 as against 71.27 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange remained steady with a firm tendency for forward rates. This is largely due to activity on the Calcutta side and on the part of exporters in this market. Sellers of ready T.T. were quoted at 1s. 5-7/8d. to 29/32d. and buyers at 1s. 5-15/16d The enquiry for remittances is still feeble. The following are the forward rates:—June to September 1s. 5-29/32d., October 1s. 5-15/16d., November 1s. 5-31/32d and December/January 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation receded from doll. 485-5/16 to doll. 485-5/32. French francs depreciated slightly from 124.16 to 124.20. The Belga and the Italian lira are quoted at 34.95 and 92.65 respectively.

GOLD.

The Gold market was dull during the early part with a decline in the price of ready to Rs. 21/6/3 per tola. As the week ended, however, rates advanced by 6 pies to Rs. 21/6/9 on somewhat improved upcountry demand. The daily average offtake is about 15,000 tolas and stocks on hand have declined to about 3 lacs tolas. Sovereigns for ready delivery were placed at Rs. 13/7/9 and the quotation for 21st May settlement was the same. In London the quotation for gold after declining to 84s. 10-3/4d., closed at 84s. 11-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/6/9 and Rs. 21/6/3 for ready, 21/7/3 and Rs. 21/6/9 for 24th May settlement and Rs. 21/7/6 and Rs. 21/7/3 for 24th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £7,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £67,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 12,66,820 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £20,000.

SILVER.

Firm conditions obtained in the silver market until Wednesday on advices from Shanghai and purchases for American account, and ready rose from Rs. 57/10 to Rs. 57/15 per 100 tolas. Since yesterday, rates eased following a sharp decline in the Shanghai tael and in the price of the metal in London, the quotation dropping to Rs. 57/8. At the close, however, a steadier tone prevailed, ready improving to Rs. 57/9. The daily offtake is slightly lower at about 180 bars, while stocks on hand approximate 2,000 bars. In Shanghai the rate of T.T. on London, after rising from 2s. 5-3/4d. to 2s. 5-7/8d., declined 2s. 5-11/6d. and closed at 2s. 5-13/16d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 25-1/2d. and 25-3/16d. for ready and 25-9/16d. and 25-1/4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57/15 and Rs. 57/8 for ready, Rs. 58/0 and Rs. 57/10 for 28th May settlement and Rs. 57/15 and Rs. 57/8 for 27th June settlement. There is no arrival of bullion from London by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £70,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 988 bars and Rs. 36,112 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £160,000.

SHARES.

Minor fluctuations and restricted business were the features of the share market. Mills shares reflected the reports received of the strike situation and advanced to-day. The following were the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 787/8—790—806; Century Rs. 350—352/8—360; Central India Rs. 468/12—470—476; Crescent Rs. 115—116/4—123/12; Fazalbhoy Rs. 683/12—686/4—703/12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 230—227/8—223/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 382/8—383/12—385; Kohinoor Rs. 186/4—188/2—192/8; New Great Rs. 207/8—212/8—215; Pearls Rs. 425—435; Simplex Rs. 52/8—55—57/8; and Swadeshi Rs. 418/12—420—426/4.

In the miscellaneous section all issues registered small gains, cements being markedly steady. Tata Steel Ordys. went up from Rs. 58/12 to Rs. 59/12 and Rs. 61/12 and Defds. from Rs. 207/8 to Rs. 211/4 and 217/8. Alcocks after improving from Rs. 286/4 to Rs. 295 declined and closed at Rs. 290 and 298. Tata Hydros steadied from Rs. 1130 to Rs. 1132/8 and 1136/4. Bombay Burma shares were unchanged at Rs. 795 and 805. Tramway shares closed steady at Rs. 138/2x.d. and 140. Bombay Steams gained some Rs. 8 to Rs. 216/8 and Scindias from Rs. 9/12 to Rs. 10/6. Bundi Cements rose from 18/12 to 19/4 and Indian Cements from Rs. 305 to Rs. 308/12 and 316/4 while Katni Ordys. advanced from Rs. 206/4 to Rs. 227/8 and Defds. from Rs. 752/8 to Rs. 800. Among railway shares Ahmd Prantij fell from Rs. 765 to Rs. 760 and Tapti Valleys from Rs. 632/8 to Rs. 630. Other shares remained steady with no change in prices.

Imperial Bank shares were in demand at Rs. 1425 and Contributories at Rs. 353/12. The quotation for Bank of India shares was Rs. 101/8 and that of the Central Bank Rs. 21.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

The following are the figures of imports into and the production of cotton piecegoods and yarn in India:—

Imports of yarn into India (in million lbs.) 1913-14 44.17, 1925-26 51.69, 1926-27 49.42, 1927-28 52.34, 1928-29 43.77.

Imports of piecegoods into India (in million of yards) 1913-14 3199, 1925-26 1564, 1926-27 1788, 1927-28 1973, 1928-29 1937.

Production of yarn in India (in million lbs.) 1913-14 683, 1925-26 686, 1926-27 807, 1927-28 809, 1928-29 522 (10 months).

Production of piecegoods in India (in million yds.) 1913-14 1164, 1925-26 1954, 1926-27 2259, 1927-28 2356, 1928-29 1523 (10 months).

The above figures distinctly indicate a large expansion in Indian manufactures and a substantial decrease in imports from abroad. The former have increased by over 100 p.c. in piecegoods and by 20 p.c. in yarn, while the decline in the latter is about 30 p.c. in piecegoods. The year 1913-14 was one when the rupee stood at 1s. 4d. and entirely free from disturbances being a pre-war year. Hence the comparison with that year should be more accurate than with 1914-15.

The production figures for 1928-29, for the months April to January largely reflect the prolonged labour strikes in the Bombay mills; hence the figures for the year 1927-28 are taken for purposes of comparison.

New mills are being erected up country, Ahmedabad alone being responsible for ten new ones. The mill industry in Bombay, has, however, suffered through a variety of causes, the following being the important ones:—(1) the competition of upcountry mills where both the cost of living and production are lower, (2) the high freight rate for the carriage of both raw cotton and manufactures to and from Bombay, (3) large dividends distributed by several companies out of the earnings during the boom years and heavy capital expenditure incurred by installing additional spindles and looms without adequately providing finance for capital outlay as well as working expenses. The industry would therefore be well advised to remedy the real causes that seem to threaten its very existence. As a matter of fact things have reached such a stage that it is idle to expect Government to alleviate the present depression by a stroke of the pen. Progress can only be gradual and provided all concerned observe the maxim "Let us reason together." The Trade Disputes Act came into force as from Wednesday, the 7th May and this provides a proper channel for the amicable and peaceful settlement of all industrial disputes.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 10.

There has been no special change to report in our market which has continued rather dull and declining and in the absence of any business during the past week due to riots and due to continued Mill Strike the turnover has been very limited. At the close of the week, however, there has been some improvement in the Mill Strike and some of the Mills have resumed working although partially. The communal riots have also taken a favourable turn and it seems as though the normal business will be resumed during the next few days. In view of the continued sharp decline in Cotton and in view of absence of satisfactory demand prices continued to decline gradually. Buyers preferred to wait and watch further developments with a view to obtain a better opportunity to effect purchases.

ENGLISH YARN: Manchester prices remained practically unchanged with very little forward business doing. Spot sales are small and to a certain extent disappointing owing to losses for the dealers.

JAPANESE YARN: Prices have remained steady and unchanged on account of firm quotations for forward deliveries by the Japanese spinners. Spot sales have been showing a tendency to improve.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN: Demand continued very dull and disappointing in spite of the better reports from the foreign markets. The tendency is however steady.

INDIAN YARN: Up-country mills have been taking advantage of the recent Bombay Strike and they have been making free sales at prices which in many cases have been remunerative to them. There have been some improvement in enquiries from Rangoon and other markets but the off take is limited.

The future tendency is yet uncertain but we expect some further decline in prices which alone will create satisfactory demand.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices £
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	102 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	97 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	2 18 9
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	97 5 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 17 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 19 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 19 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 16 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20 12 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	131 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 7 6
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	67 15 0
India 4-1/2 Sterling Loan (1950/55)	88 15 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	58 0 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 3 3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 14 0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 7 6
Nitrate Railway (Ord.)	8 1 0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9 5 0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 3 9
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs.	79 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	197 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	97 10 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	101 0 0*
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	101 0 0*

Remarks:—*Tata Powers ex-div.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	19 0 0
Cavanal Rub. & Tea	12 0 0
Ceylon Planters	24 0 0
Ceylon Rubber	45 0 0
Clunes Estates	19 0 0
Cochin Rubber	34 0 0
Eila Tea	180 0 0
Estates Co. of Uva	33 8 0
Fairlawn Estate	38 0 0
Frocester Estate	60 0 0
Hatbawe Rubber	13 0 0
Honiton Rubber	9 0 0
Horawala Rubber	45 0 0
Indo-Malay Estates	20 8 0
Jambulande T. & Rub.	12 0 0
Jebong Rubber	14 0 0
Kalutara Company	30 0 0
Kalutara Rubber	19 0 0
Kelani Valley Rub.	30 0 0
Langat River	20 0 0
Lanka Rubber	65 0 0
Lansdowne Rubber	182 8 0
Maha Uva Estates	54 0 0
Meall Mor Estates	25 0 0
Mirishena Rubber	40 0 0
Narangoda Rubber	26 0 0
Neuchatel Estates	41 0 0
North-Western Rub.	18 0 0
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	22 0 0
Rubber Growers'	30 0 0
Saffragam T. & Rub.	215 0 0
Talgaswella Tea	50 0 0
Torrington Tea	23 8 0
Udabage Tea	60 0 0
Udapolla Rubber	20 0 0
Ullswater Rubber	11 0 0
Vogan Tea	47 0 0
Warriapolla Estate	27 0 0

Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.55 Cents.

BOMBAY WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)

Receipts for week ending 9th May:—

	1929.	1928.
Bengals	7106	2636
Oomras	24589	32453
Dholleras	6450	16038
Broach	3122	24806
Southerns	12589	21487
Persians	....	....
Americans	....	24335
Egyptians	142	....
E. Africans	1527	831
Other sorts	....	....
Total	55525	122886

Exports for week ending 9th May:—

	Bales.
United Kingdom	1403
Continent	44536
China	26940
Japan	42070
Coast Ports	5575
Total	120'524

Afloat in harbour:—

Europe	....
China, Japan & Coast Ports	30097
Total	30097

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th May:—

1928-29.	1927-28.
2808928	2807557

Exports from 1st Sept. to 9th May:

	1928-29.	1927-28.
United Kingdom	47713	61615
Continent	624809	492618
China	251869	163325
Japan	1025616	723652
Coast Ports	15505	20461
U. S. A.	31421	2825
Total	1996933	1464496
		Bales.
Total exports by rail. 1st Sept. 1928 to 9th May 1929		84,231
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 9th May 1929		419,209
Same period last year		485,950
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exportors, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th May 1929		1,282,638
Same time last year		1,205,797

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 10.

With unexpected further arrivals of European Sugars and with continual easier advices from Europe, America and Java, dealers and holders of ready Sugars have gone very nervous and are very anxious to sell their holdings and are selling at market rates thus causing the market to remain quiet with no business passing. There is not the slightest inclination on the part of any dealers or speculators to buy any sugar and there is no business to report. In face of lower prices for ready sugars there was some pressure to sell New Crop Javas at lower rates but no business.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with very little business doing.

Java reported a quiet market without any business doing. American Terminals reported highest on the 2nd instant quoting 1.96, 1.98 and 2.03 for July/September and December and reported lowest on the 9th inst., quoting 1.87, 1.91 and 1.94 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 2nd inst., quoting s.10/8-1/4 s.10/9-3/4 and s.11/- for May/August and October and reported lowest on the 9th inst., quoting s.9/11-1/4, s.10/5 1/4 and s.10/6d. for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Ready Rs. 13-5 — s.12/3
F. B. Harbour stocks 70,000 Bags.
T M O June Rs. 8-0 — s.11/11
F. B. Harbour.
T M O July/Sept Rs. 7-15 — s.11/10 F B Harbour.
T M O Oct/Decr. Rs. 8-0 — s.11/-
F. B. Harbour stocks 5,000 Bags.
Brown Ready Rs. 12-3 — s.10/10
F B Harbour stocks 35,000 Bags.
B. R. B. Ready Rs. 13-3 — s12/-
F B Harbour.
Brit. Refined Ready Rs. 13-0 — s.11/9 F B Harbour stocks 80,000 Bags
French Ready Rs. 13-1 — s.11/10
F B Harbour stocks 18,000 Bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Porteurno with 27,500 Bags British Refined Sugars.
S. S. Morocco with 20,000 Bags French crystals.
S. S. Newenfels with 2,000 Bags Java White.
S. S. Newenfels with 3,000 Bags Beet Sugars.

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar September 1.92 Cents
Sugar December 1.93 Cents.
Wheat September 1.15-3/4 Dollars.
Wheat September 1.15-3/4 Dollars.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 9.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£19-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£132-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£88-1/4
Conversion Loan	£77-1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p. c.	£101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p. c.	£52-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£57-7/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£67-3/4
Consols	£54-3/4
War Loan 5 p. c.	£100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£92-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 9.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-5/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 10.

T.C. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Bank's Selling D D 1/5 29/32 „
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/32 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276-3/4.
Banks Buying T T 275-3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 925.
Banks Buying D D 935.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124.
Banks buying 60 Days 121-1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 135.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 167 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York-London 4.85 5/32 9th instant.
Shanghai-London 2/5 3/4 10th instant.
Japan-London 1/10 1/8 9th instant.
London-Paris 124.20 9th instant.
London-Belgium 34.950 9th instant.
London-Switzerland 25.19 9th instant.
London-Italy 92.65 9th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £4-4-11-1/2 8th instant, £4-4-11-1/2 9th instant.
Silver London Ready 25 5/16 8th instant, 25 5/16 9th instant.
Silver London Forward 25 5/16 8th instant, 25 5/16 9th instant.
Silver New York Ready 54 7/8 8th instant, 55 9th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 1/8 per cent 8th instant, 5 1/32 per cent 9th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 3/16 per cent 8th instant, 5 5/32 per cent 9th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money: Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Very quiet. No special feature.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 10.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72/4/0.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1934-57 Rs. 91/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/5.
4-1/2 per cent bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/10.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10/0.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Levp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 107/10.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES—16th May sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-3-6, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 102-15-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, May 10.

3 Months Discounts 5 3/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 5/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 1/4 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 10.

Rajputana, Cadiz, London.
Bankura, Brown, Busrah.
Mantua, Davies, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

May 10.

Rajputana, Cadiz, China.

May 11.

Mantua, Davies, London.
Rajput, Murray, Calcutta.

LOADING.

May 10.

Steamer Shunko Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Vasna for Busrah.

S.S. "Bunkura":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Bunkura", arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Rajput":—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Rajput", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. "Mantua":—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer "Mantua", will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station, at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. "Khandalla":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer "Khandalla," is expected to arrive here to-day at about 8 (a.m.) from Durban, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd.)

Bombay, May 10.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 549/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 112/- per ton.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

—:o:—

UNEVEN TRADE CONDITION

Messrs P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following weekly cotton market report under date Bombay 10th May:—

Since we wrote our last week's report the nett changes in the Home markets have been as follows:—

		May	October.
New York	1/5/29	19.30	18.74
Do	9/5/29	19.34	18.67
		plus.04	—.07
Liverpool	1/5/29	9.80	9.81
Do	9/5/29	9.91	9.90
		plus.11	plus.09

The small movement is accounted for by the fact that the market has been fairly evenly balanced between bulls and bears. In our opinion all that can be said on the subject of the market, unless one can claim the gift of prophecy, is that it is a weather market, and that at present the weather is moderate, and that fears of a huge acreage and big fertiliser sales are beginning to be counter balanced by reports from the boll weevil wiseacres who state that at present the conditions points to a very heavy weevil infestation; hot dry weather being the only thing likely to interfere with their rapid increase.

Trade conditions remain uneven in various parts of the world, but the American Textile Industry continues to prosper and in some European countries things are a little more hopeful.

Locally in Bombay the position is much the same as when we last wrote, but the fact that on the last working day there were about 40 Bombay Mills open and working, although very much below strength, is an indication that a portion of the work people are getting tired of strikes and are not paying so much attention to the Red leaders. The position is still a very difficult one and it is impossible to predict the end, but it is to be hoped that the workmen will realise before it is too late that their Red leaders are out to kill the industry and not to help labour.

Local prices are following Americans at present and we therefore have no very decided opinion, but owing to heavy local stocks we advice our friend to take every opportunity of selling ready cotton. For those of our friends who like to have a fairly large stake in forward contracts we are not averse to moderate purchases on scale down, preferably in Liverpool.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 9.

Cottonseed. Bombay, ton, £8:12:6 May/Aug. S'ment Sellers.
Castorseed. Bombay, ton £17:17:6 May/June S'ment Sellers
Rapeseed. Toria, ton, £18:10:0 May/June S'ment Buyers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 9.

Demand Bills 484.68

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THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection. It's address in Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY SATURDAY MAY 11 1929

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

STRIKE SITUATION TAKES NEW TURN

Men Determined to Press for their Wages

—:o:—

WILL IT LEAD TO UGLY DEVELOPMENTS

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 9.

The Labour Correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:—

The Bombay Textile strike situation appears to be hopeful. More mills are working than ever since the general strike was called. While in the last year's general strike, the mills could not re-start working for six months, a large number have re-started this time within ten days. And the riots have subsided and peace and quiet prevail in all parts of the City and the curfew and other restrictive orders are being relaxed. But, it is my duty to warn the public that the situation is really not as promising as it appears on the surface. The reason is simple. The human factor has to be reckoned with. The strike leaders had built on the hope of a large number of strikers returning to their villages in search of agricultural work during the rainy season taking their wages for April. The strike leaders had assumed that following their usual practice whether strike or no strike, the employers would pay the wages as usual without any hitch. But the Millowners' Association have taken the strike leaders by surprise by the decision that they have taken that the wages of the strikers shall not be paid till ten days after resumption of work. This has upset all the plans of the strike leaders. The Trade Union funds are not really capable of supplying the want which the decision of the Mill owners will create.

WORKERS ASKED TO DEMAND WAGES.

In the circumstances, the strike leaders, it is reported have decided to instruct the workers to present themselves at the mill gates on Saturday the 11th and to demand payment of their April wages then and there. The mill authorities would certainly refuse to pay the wages and the instructions to the workers are expected to be that they must practise Satyagraha by some form of 'Dharma' until their wages are paid. The Secretary of the Red Flag Union it is said has already demanded of the Millowners that the wages be paid forth with preferably on the 10th instant and certainly before the 15th instant. The date of payment of wages in May fixed long before the strike is said to be the 15th. But the strike leaders are said to feel that they cannot wait even till the 15th. And certainly there can be no indefinite waiting as the Millowners have decided that there should me.

The question which the Millowners are asking, and which the authorities are asking it what will happen when about 60,000 to 80,000 workers who will be affected by the decision to defer payment of wages present themselves before the different mills on a given day, and there is refusal of payment and there is refusal on the part of workers to depart.

"WITHIN THEIR RIGHTS."

The Millowners claim that in deciding to defer wages they have acted not only within their rights but much more mildly than what they are entitled to do. The standing orders in the different mills which govern the employment of the men stipulate in specific terms that in the event of a worker striking work without notice the Management shall have the right to forfeit all wages which may be due. The standing order is it is claimed fair and equitable because it also provides that the Management shall give the workers one month's notice or wages in lieu of notice. Thus it is a reciprocal notice that is provided for. And the Fawcett Committee which went into this question at length held that just and equitable rule would be to provide for a notice of fifteen days both on the side of the Employers and the workers and that in the event of desertion of work by any worker without due notice the employer shall be entitled to deduct the wages representing the wages of notice period, in settling the arrears. The millowners point out that thus they are entitled to forfeit the entire wages under the existing standing orders and a fortnight's wages under the recommendations of the Fawcett Committee which labour had accepted along with the employers. Instead the employers only propose that the wages shall be deferred in payment until ten days after the resumption of work. This decision the millowners claim is therefore, the most mild course that they could adopt in view of what is in their opinion the most unwarranted resort to general strike by the labour leaders. But whether the employers or the Labour leaders are in the right, the decision to postpone payment of April wages until resumption of work takes place has created a situation fraught with far-reaching consequences to the peace and tranquility of the City. The authorities have the most difficult task to face. The question is Are the authorities ready to face the situation?

TRADE UNION'S AND STRIKES

—:o:—

DR. CHOKSY'S REPLY TO MR. BAKHALE

Dr. J. N. Choksy, President Bombay Mill Workers' Union, writes:—

Our main contention is and remains that the Textile Union acted contrary to the fundamental principles of Trade Unionism. It never is and never can be the duty of a Trade Union to try to break a strike. The cause of Labour knows no rivalry. Yet, the behaviour of the Textile Union can only be explained as due to the jealousy of the power and prestige of the Girni Kamgar Union.

The T. U. C. in England has declared itself against the present strike so also Mr. Tomsky is quoted to-day by Mr. Bakhale but all this is evasion of the main issue, wheather the attitude of the Textile Union was compatible with honest Trade Unionism. It was the bounden duty of this Union to remain neutral and it has not done so and so deserves several censure.

All of us who work in the field of "Labour" are not bound to agree. Difference there must be, criticism must be expected and ought to be welcomed. We are liable to commit mistakes. we should thank those who point out our faults. We learn great deal thereby. This is what I believe and I was surprised by Mr. Bakhale's onslaught on me, more so because for Mr. Bakhale I entertain the most friendly feelings and I had made no attack on him. It was the Textile Union that we had blamed and I repeat that the Textile Union has molested the ethics of Trade Unionism and deserves strong condemnation. If the whole case together with Mr. Bakhale's "Red Rejoinder" were submitted to an impartial tribunal of even moderate Labourites, I am perfectly sure, the verdict would be against the Textile Union and Mr. Bakhale would be asked to tone down the "Violence" that lurks in him.

MENAGERIE LION OPERATED UPON

LONDON, May 9.

At Aberdeen a menagerie lion limping in the left foot, was operated on by the veterinary surgeon, Mr. Hepburn, twelve men holding the beast down, tied by ropes.—Free Press.

QUEEN RECEIVES JAFAR PASHA AND MME. JAFAR PASHA

LONDON, May 9.

The Queen received Jafar Pasha and Madame Jafar Pasha at the Buckingham Palace to-day. The Duke and Duchess of York received them on the 6th instant.—Reuter.

ROBBER KING IN UNIFORM

The first picture of Bacha-e-Saqqa with a gang of his followers. —Courtesy: "The Sphere."

DEOGAD PEASANTS' GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

HEAVY ENHANCEMENT REVENUE ASSESSMENT

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND'S APPEAL FOR UNITED ACTION

BOMBAY, May 9.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, has sent the following telegram to the Prajamandal, Deogad, Ratnagiri District:—

"Even the Government Committee could not justify more than 6 per cent enhancement in a rich-soil taluk like Bardoli, where money comes in from Africa, and which is served by railway and road. The case of Deogad seems worthy of immediate investigation in that it has none of the advantages of Bardoli Taluk and in that it has faced heavy enhancement twice. The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce suggest that Deogad public do forget differences and unite for the redress of the grievances. We assure you our support. We wish you success in your efforts."—Free Press.

CHANGE POLICY OR PREPARE TO DIE!

—:o:—

Threat to M. Zafar Ali Khan

LLAHORE, May 10.

A letter threatening him with death unless he withdraws his support to the Nehru Report has been received to-day by Moulana Zaffarali. It is from the Delhi Muslim Camp, written by the order of the President of the Young Muslim Society, bearing date May 9. The letter states that the Moulana should either change his policy or be prepared for death. Two months' time has been given to the Moulana to join the demand of the society, viz., complete independence.

Noticing the letter in his paper, the Moulana says that he welcomes even death as a price for his honest conviction and service to Motherland.—Free Press.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF MR. VALDEMARAS

—:o:—

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE

REPORTS OF SON'S DEATH INCORRECT

LONDON, May 9.

Kovno.—The report that M. Valdemaras' adopted son died of injuries sustained by him is incorrect. On the contrary, he is recovering. Several arrests in connection with the attempt at assassination of M. Valdemaras have been made.—Reuter.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS BILL DROPPED

LONDON, May 9.

Indian High Courts Bill which was crowded out and which did not reach the second reading has now been formally dropped. It passed the third reading in the House of Lords on June 27th 1928.—Reuter.

Fall in Price of Wheat

OTTAWA, May 10.

The grain congestion which exists in Canada owing to lack of orders from overseas has reached enormous proportions. About a hundred vessels are tied up in the harbours awaiting orders for export. Over twenty million bushels of wheat is now lying near the terminal elevators at Montreal, Port Colborne, Entrance, Welland Canal and Lake Eerie terminal, while several millions more is in the vessels' holds. Prices of wheat at Winnipeg Grain Exchange have fallen eleven cents per bushel this week. In Canada, there is now upwards of eight million bushels of wheat out of the last year's crop available for export.—Reuter.

SPEN VALLEY'S COMMUNIST CANDIDATE

—:o:—

LORD PEEL AND SIR JOHN ASKED TO SECURE USMANI'S RELEASE

LONDON, May 9.

The Spen Valley Communist Party have written a letter to Lord Peel requesting release of Mr. Shauket Usmani to enable him to stand as the Workers' candidate at the General Election. The Communists have asked Sir John Simon to secure Usmani's release.—Reuter.

PERSIAN VILLAGES IN RUIN

Earthquake Havoc

—:o:—

PEOPLE RENDERED HOMELESS AND FOODLESS

LONDON, May 10.

Teheran.—The Governor of Khorassan, after the visit to the area stricken by the recent earthquake has telegraphed to the Shah: "Many villages between Kuchan and Shirwan are in ruins. People who have escaped terrible plight are homeless and foodless. Shirwan City has been completely destroyed and its inhabitants are living in fields. Food, tents, doctors and money are urgently needed."

The Medjliss has unanimously voted 5,000 sterling and each member is also privately subscribing a minimum of ten sterling to the fund opened by the Red Lion Sun (Persian Red Cross) themselves donating 800 sterling. The Shah has given 1,400 sterling and the Crown Prince 600. Donations are flowing in from all quarters.—Reuter.

TROTSKY AND MAY DAY RIOTS

—:o:—

"Times" Wonderful Discovery

LONDON, May 10.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times", spins out a canfiful story throwing sinister light on the incidents connected with M. Trotsky's exile. According to the correspondent, M. Trotsky has applied for permission to return to Moscow, promising support to M. Stalin.

To the correspondent, this indication of M. Trotsky's exile and expulsion from Russia, was wholly unreal, and meant to cover the designs of enabling M. Trotsky to settle in Germany, so as to be able to organise the Third International propaganda for the May Day riots and revolutions. Since Germany refused an asylum, M. Trotsky's only way of being useful was to come back to the nearest place.—Free Press Beam Service.

AFGHAN RAIDS ON SOVIET TERRITORY

—:o:—

'MORNING POST" INSINUATION

LONDON, May 10.

The "Morning Post," referring to the Afghan raids on Soviet territory, observes that the raids were the result of a stage-management by M. Dibenkov, who, taking advantage of this ruse, wishes to establish contact with the border tribes and through them to tempt the Anglo-Indian army into Chitral.—Free Press Beam Service.

HERAT AND AMANULLAH

—:o:—

LONDON, May 10.

The Riga correspondent of the "Times" confirms the news about the Herat coup,, and adds that Loyalists are endeavouring to re-establish King Amanullah's authority over the province.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA

—:o:—

SHAH AND SOVIET DONATE MONEY FOR RELIEF

TEHERAN, May 10.

The Shah has donated £1,500 to relieve the victims of the Khorassan earthquake.. The Soviet Embassy in Persia has given approximately the same sum for a similar object.—Free Press Beam Service

TRIUMPH OF SATYAGRAHA!

Govt.'s Wise Move Averts Dangerous Situation

"KIRPAN" RESTORED TO SIKHS

Public Meeting Demands Cancellation of Ban

—:o:—

What otherwise would have, in all probability, developed into a very dangerous situation was happily averted by a timely and tactful move on the part of the Bombay Government in releasing the arrested Sikhs and restoring to them their "Kirpans". The order of the Government imposing a ban on "Kirpans" of whatever length, has been a source of considerable discontent and resentment not only to the 3,000 Sikhs of Bombay against whom the order was directed, but to the entire Sikh community all over India. From the moment the order was announced in the Gazette, the Sikhs in Bombay have been expressing their sense of indignation in no ambiguous terms. They have made strong representations to the Governor of Bombay and also the Viceroy asking for an immediate repeal of the order. Those of the Sikhs who were deprived of their "Kirpans" offered "Satyagraha" refusing to eat or drink anything until their "Kirpans" were restored to them. Government saw the force of the resistance which the Sikhs offered and on Friday afternoon they restored the confiscated "Kirpans" to their owners and released the Sikhs. Before the Government took this conciliatory action, the Sikhs had called a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to protest against the Government order.

PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Friday evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to protest against the Government notification banning the "Kirpan" carried by the Sikhs. The meeting was convened under the auspices of Shri Guru Singh Sabha and was attended by a large gathering of Hindus and Sikhs.

THE BAN.

The President of the Guru Singh Sabha who presided over the public meeting said in his opening remarks that the whole trouble had originated from the Government notification published in the Gazette of 6th May, which placed a ban on "Kirpan" of whatever length. Under Section 13 of the Indian Arms Act, there was a ban in India on all weapons for which a license had not been obtained; however, there was an exception in favour of the "Kirpan" carried by the Sikhs throughout India. as Government had convinced themselves that the "Kirpan" was not an ordinary weapon, but a religious symbol.

A RELIGIOUS SYMBOL.

The President then gave a short history of the origin and importance of the "Kirpan". It was, he said, a religious symbol of every Sikh who was enjoined by religion to wear it from the time of his initiation into religious rites until his death. A "Kirpan" was to a Sikh as a "Yadnyopavit" or a sacred thread was to a Brahmin. No Sikh would be worthy of his religion if he discarded his "Kirpan" no matter for whatever reasons. When a Sikh was invested with a "Kirpan" in a religious rite, he became a full-fledged "Khalsa", a true Sikh. Sikhism enjoined on every follower to wear five things which were to be regarded as religious symbols. Those five things were: "Kesh" (hair), "Kangar" (hair comb), "Kankan" (bangle), "Kirpan" (weapon) and "Krichhra" (under-wear).

PAST TRIALS.

Sikhs were a race comparatively young. During the 250 years of the history of Sikhism, Sikhs had made innumerable sacrifices in the interests of their religion. In 1913, Government made an attempt to ban the "Kirpan", but that attempt was completely thwarted by the Sikhs who started the famous "Akali" movement to protect their religion. The ban of "Kirpan" was the greatest affront which the Government might direct against such a predominantly religious race as the Sikhs were. It was no wonder, continued the speaker that those of the Sikhs who were deprived of their "Kirpans" offered "Satyagraha" and refused to go home without their "Kirpans." He was glad that the Government had taken a wise step in restoring the "Kirpans" to their owners and releasing the detained Sikhs. The grievance of the Sikhs was, however, still there as the order of the Government banning "Kirpans" was not yet repealed. As true Sikhs it was their sacred duty to fight against that order which was an insult to religion. The speaker publicly averred that the Sikhs had never used their "Kirpans" for taking innocent blood. It was argued by some that all Sikhs did not carry "Kirpans" and hence it could not be regarded as a common and inseparable religious symbol. It was true that there were some Sikhs who did not carry a "Kirpan" but that was no argument in any sense, to justify a ban on that symbol. Why should religious people suffer for the sins of the irreligious? Then again, the ban on "Kirpans" in Bombay came at a time when the emergency had passed away. The speaker hoped that Government would understand the attitude taken up by the Sikhs and revoke the order they had issued.

CANCEL THE ORDER.

Sardar Jogendrasing then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay considers the action of authorities in restoring the "Kirpans" of Sikhs, as a wise step on their part. This action of Government has relieved the situation considerably. This meeting requests His Excellency the Governor, to cancel the order as it is an infringement on the Sikh religion and unless it is cancelled, there would be no improvement in the situation."

Sardar Budhsinghji seconded the resolution. A true Sikh he said, would prefer even death to being deprived of his "Kirpan."

Mr. Shivrupsingh narrated the history of "Kirpan" and laid emphasis on its religious significance.

Mr. Mulraj Karsandas made a vigorous speech in support of the resolution. He assured the Sikhs that all Hindus would regard it as their sacred duty to help the Sikhs in their religious struggle.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was his duty as a Hindu to express his sympathy for the fight which the Sikhs were carrying on.

The Secretary of the All-India Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha and a number of other speakers supported the resolution which was unanimously carried amidst loud applause.

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